

## LABOR DAY IS CELEBRATED BY VARIOUS WORKERS WITH PARADE, ORATORY, FIELD SPORTS AND A BALL

Union Men March Amid People's Plaudits.

REVIEWED AT THE CAPITOL GROUNDS

Oratory Marks the Morning's Ceremonies—Results of Many Field Events.

FROM that moment when the slanting rays of the morning sun glided the flags of the first body of marching men until weary feet turned from the dance toward rest for a new day's duties, yesterday was dedicated to Labor. For the second time the Territory of Hawaii saw a celebration of Labor Day, and from busy shop and mansion alike the people of the city turned out to do honor to the holiday and the men for whom it was declared.

It was a day full of events. With parade, oratory, sports and the dance the hours were filled and until tired heads ceased to toss on welcome pillows, there was only time taken from the celebration for refreshment to make certain the full of enjoyment. It was a popular holiday. No business was done in the city after the early morning hours, and those who can find no pleasure in the multitude gave to the day its measure of honor in excursion and iuau, in picnic and social gathering. None was so pressed by duty that time could not be taken for the celebration of the annual day of testimonial to trade and union, and those whose working hours were shortened by the recurrence of the holiday spent the time in the many ways devised by expert committees, whose endeavor for weeks has been the preparation of a program which would leave nothing to be desired by those who wished to enjoy an outing.

That the day was appreciated by the men and women whose lives are full of toil, was shown by the zest with which they entered into the day's events. The streets were crowded with eager throngs who had early taken points of vantage for the purpose of viewing the turnout of the union men. It was a typical holiday crowd, for the people were ready to appreciate the display offered them and they were untrained in applause. When the speechmaking began from the bandstand in the Executive grounds there were several thousand people about the stand, and the crowds did not diminish during the exercises.

Even before these had been completed there was a movement toward the park and when the afternoon came it was to find the vanguard of the throng which was to see the events on the sports program in possession of stand and quarter stretch. There were five thousand people in the park during the afternoon and they seemed to find in the races and the ball game enough to interest them until dinner time, and a late dinner it was too for most of the people of the city.

Then at night there was a ball at the Drill shed which was a fitting ending to a day of pleasure. The dancing floor was crowded until late in the night and the men and women who had been all day engaged in various forms of enjoyment capped it all with two steps and square dances. It was a jolly closing function for a day of restless pleasure and the first Labor Day of the new century will be a memory full of bright spots for all Honolulu.

### PARADE OF THE UNION WORKMEN

Labor passed in review before Gov. Dole, Gen. Breckenridge and the officers of the Territory and the army and navy who had earlier reviewed the military, soon after the parade was formed. The feature of the morning was the display of the men of the unions of the city, who marched to show their fealty to the idea of union, and their appreciation of the holiday which is so peculiarly their own.

As soon as the parade was formed in Miller street the route was taken up through the Executive building grounds, so that the reviewing party might see it with the men fresh for the march, and every feature in the best shape. It was just a little past nine o'clock when the notes of a march sounded and the grand marshal ordered the ad-



REVIEWING THE LABOR PARADE.

vance. There was a general movement down the line and with swinging step the band led the procession into the grounds.

There was just space enough for the men to get straightened up before they were in front of the reviewing stand, which was the Ewa portico of the Executive building. Gov. Dole and Gen. Breckenridge were at the front, back of them being the various officers, Mrs. Dole, Miss Adams, Mrs. Robinson and Mrs. White, and as the swinging column passed them the salutes of the commanding officers were in evidence and the men bore their arms and tokens at a present.

The regular soldiers with Maj. Davis commanding followed the band and marshals, and the two batteries under command of Captains Slaker and Kent showed their form in marching past the reviewing party, their khaki uniforms showing in contrast with the white of the band and the black of the leaders of the parade. Immediately following them came the men in whose honor the day was made a holiday. In turn the workmen with their unique devices, the floats representative of their trades, and their attractive costumes, saluted and their appearance attracted the undivided attention of the members of the reviewing party.

Now came the main feature of the parade, namely, the floats and procession of the various labor unions. The Plumbers marched ahead, twenty-four strong; they were dressed in white and all carried small Japanese paper parades, making a very pretty display, and incidentally shielding themselves from the hot sun.

The Electrician Union's float was the first one in the procession. It was gaily decorated with red, white and blue bunting, and equipped with a dynamo, electric fans, meters, bells, a telephone and all such paraphernalia as belong to this trade. Every now and then the bell would ring out during the march. The electricians followed, twenty-four in number, dressed in white, with carnation leis around their hats; in his hand each man held a brass tube, such as is used in electric chandeliers and on the end of the tubes were alternately red, white and blue electric globes, so ordered that the color-scheme of red, white and blue could be seen from any direction. Twenty-four carpenters dressed in khaki and white and circa twelve plasterers headed by their banner, preceded the painter's float. This

consisted of a canvas house erected on a long wagon; when the parade started its white canvas sides shone forth in virgin beauty, but during the march busy painters applied their craft to it, and when the float finally turned up the different parties forming the parade were to line up, so the procession did by the Capitol building, the house was final painted; this being undoubtedly a rec-

ord as far as house painting is concerned. After the float followed two clowns mounted on donkeys. The Painters Union followed their leaders, and Schuman rubber tire rig closed up this part of the procession. Now came the Portuguese band. After them wheeled the sailors' float, an enormous model of a ship, mounted on a bunting draped carriage, the sixty-four sailors which followed, dressed in tatty blue and white uniforms, and headed by the Stars and Stripes, formed a very pretty part of the display. Sixteen moulderers with Japanese parasols followed their float, which was conspicuous by a furnace vomiting yellow flame and smoke. Then came the Union Ironworkers' float, the biggest one in the procession. It consisted of an enormous boiler, upon which men were hammering in rivets, producing a noise almost as strong as that of the Portuguese band. Another float belonging to the same union was gotten up by Cattan and Neill. This float, which was smaller than the first one, resembled it much in the general make-up. These floats were followed by the Boilermakers' and Iron Ship Builder's Union men.

The letter-carriers and many others, who should have come in this part of the parade, were conspicuous by their absence, but in their place a host of vehicles, representing different business houses in town, followed.

First came a sausage wagon, the man in charge offering the multitude dog meat in different shapes. When his talk got too much for the soda water people in the Hawaiian Soda Water Works wagon behind him, a well directed squirt from a siphon would shut him up temporarily. Miller's candy wagon caused great joy amongst the younger members of the crowd, as candy came flying by the handful from its voluminous cans. Then came, what probably was the most expensive outfit in the parade, namely, John Nott's two wagons with plumbers fittings. A carriage, filled with lawn-mowers, around which was twisted rubber hose and bunting, came next.

Then came the most imposing, and to many certainly the most attractive, number of this part of the program, namely the Hawaiian Beer Co.'s float and wagon. The float consisted of a big red-painted canvas house, upon the front of which "Home Industry" was written in large letters.

Labor day passed off most satisfactorily. The parade was good, the exercises appropriate and soberly was the rule. No laboring man has any cause, as a citizen, to feel anything but pleasure at the way in which the day was cele-

brated.

#### Nautical School at Manila.

The Navy Department has received the report of Lieutenant R. H. Townley of his administration of the nautical school at Manila, from which place he was detached and ordered home. He recom-

mends the use of the Bancroft as a practice ship and says among other things:

"The students are natives and in general are obedient, zealous, studious and ambitious. Their most marked characteristics are an imitative aptitude and a retentive memory in all practical and mechanical work. The greatest difficulty in enforcing regularly of attendance, which is so essential in progressive instruction."

"I would recommend that hereafter the number of cadets to be admitted be apportioned to the various provinces of the islands in proportion to the population and that the appointments be made by the governor or by some suitable officer of the province, his appointment to be subject to the general admission examination to be held at the school. As the young men of the entire archipelago are eligible to admission to the school, this plan, in my opinion, would afford the best means of giving general and equal representation."

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## RALLY OF THE CHINESE

They Met to Oppose Exclusion Law.

AN ADDRESS BY JAMES W. GIRVIN

Congress Will Be Asked to Admit 5000 Chinese Per Annum to Hawaii.

The leading Chinese of Honolulu had a labor day meeting of their own yesterday at the rooms of the United Chinese Societies. Five hundred were present to hear an address by James W. Girvin on the Exclusion Law. Lin Shin Chow presided and W. Qual Fong acted as Mr. Girvin's interpreter. There was much enthusiasm among the Celestials present over what they believed to be the prospects for introducing more Chinese labor here and for getting the enacting clause out of the Exclusion law.

It was decided to draw up a petition to Congress for the relief of the Hawaiian labor market by the admission of 5,000 Chinese annually; also a memorial against the reenactment of the

repeal of the exclusion law.

Mr. Girvin's address was quite lengthy and concluded as follows:

Now, in Hawaii, which was annexed to the United States by joint resolution of Congress, which went into effect on the 14th day of August, A. D. 1898, we have all the benefits (?) of this exclusion law. To show you with what avidity the Chinaman is pursued by the American official, and how glad the American official is to get a job, it was ordered that the exclusion act be put into immediate effect, even before the United States government had supplied the machinery to carry it out. The first step was to repudiate all permits to return issued by the independent Hawaiian government. This was the most dastardly attempt on record. Some of the States of the Union have repudiated their obligations to pay their debts for goods had and delivered; but this attempted repudiation of contracts made by an independent sovereign nation was carrying the repudiation scheme beyond the boundaries of the repudiating country. The weak Chinese on his return to the country of his adoption, was refused landing, and that, too, by an officer of the Hawaiian government, then being no United States Collector of Customs, into whose hands congress had placed the enforcement of the exclusion act.

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# ELECTRIC CARS RUN

## Rapid Transit Is Under Full Swing.

More than twenty thousand people of Honolulu have taken a ride upon the electric cars. All Saturday afternoon and Sunday the new vehicles have traversed the lines of the road and have carried their full limit of passengers. The cars, of the most finished construction, were carrying all day yesterday from 100 to 150 people on each trip. And to the credit of the new conductors they got a fair share of the nickels to which the company is entitled. These are great days for the people of the city, and without respect to race or color there has been a trolley party for each person who was possessed of sufficient curiosity and a nickel to take the ride.

The opening of the Rapid Transit Company's line of electric cars marks an era in the new Honolulu. It was accomplished with ceremonies which drew to the power-house of the corporation the leading people of the city, and when these were completed, there was an excursion over the route of the road, from the power house to Liliha and Judd streets, back to College Hills and a return to the barns. It was a day of congratulation for the stockholders and officials of the company and of jollification for the people, in fact the day might well have been called a trolleyfication.

The inauguration of the service was accomplished with music and oratory. The band was in attendance and was given the place of honor in the power house where the ceremonies took place, and then when the cars were started over the road the first of the line bore the music-makers. At the central station there was a large gathering and the people heard the originator of the idea tell of the success of the endeavors of those who made the trolley car a possibility for Honolulu, and then saw the Governor of the Territory turn the throttle which sent the steam on its way to accomplish the generation of the electric power which sent its vibrations along the copper conductors, and finally moved the vehicles which climbed grades and sped along the levels bearing their hundreds of passengers.

And there were many of these hundreds. They began to gather at the power house shortly after luncheon and kept coming until after the ceremonies in the main had been concluded. These who gathered at the central station were only a small part of the multitude which was interested in the inauguration of the new rapid service. All along the streets were other thousands who shouted their welcome to the speeding cars and hailed the new power which propelled them. As soon as the first parade of the cars with invited guests had been finished, and the regular traffic of the road was begun, there were as many people who strove for the seats as there were when the inaugural parade started. So it was all Saturday evening and when the cars were housed the people had to be put off the carriers.

But there was another day, and a holiday too, and bright and early yesterday morning, when the cars began their regular trips there was seen to be a ready crowd, which wanted to test the smoothness of the line and the capacity of the cars. All day long there was the same story to tell. Cars on the line ran with their full limit of capacity, even the running boards being lined with men and boys. Some cars ran with a counted crowd of 152, while others carried 147, 135 and few as low as 100 people. There was a happy class of folk out too, for they laughed and shouted their greetings to the friends along the streets, and generally made themselves as merry as possible.

Of course there were accidents, but the day's record was unusually clean, for not a person was hurt badly. This was due in great part to the fact that there had been issued orders which compelled the motormen to stop and wait for the quieting of any fractious horses which might want to give trouble. Twice were Oriental horses knocked out of commission, but in no case was the car directly responsible for the accident. At Hotel and Smith streets early in the afternoon a Japanese tried to cross in front of a car, after he had stopped once and then the car ran him down and demolished the vehicle. Later in the day a Chinese could not control his horse when a car came up with him, and the result was the wrecking of the carriage at Hotel and Richards streets. A private carriage was overturned at Wilder avenue and Makiki streets, but though several persons were thrown out, none were badly injured.

The new men did their work with precision, the only thing which could have been better being the keeping the boys off the car, but this would have been a task worthy of old men in the service, and so it was that not all the fares which should have gone into the coffers of the corporation were collected. But this was to be expected upon the first day and the men showed such willingness and accuracy in their general work that it will be but a short time until the system is in the greatest shape.

And this should be the result, for without doubt there is not in the whole of the country such a road. The first train run over the new bed developed the fact that it was a solid as any old road in the world, in fact. The rails are as heavy as are used on some of the heaviest railroads, and the track, laid upon a foundation of a foot and a half of broken stones is solid as a rock. The bed is far above any other laid for a street car in even the largest of cities.

and will be so when another generation rides about the newer Honolulu. The character of the electric installation was shown by the test put upon it Saturday afternoon. At that time there were nine cars run out and along the line. These are in themselves a load, but in addition there were 1,000 people in them. On the western end of the line there is not a feedable and the entire current which is carried is through the one trolley wire. With an initial current at the engines of 550 volts, with all the cars running, and that on which the test was made then climbing the hill on Liliha street the voltage never fell below 260, and when the cars slowed down to allow the leading ones to mount the steepest grade the current ran up above 400. The cars are of the latest pattern, and have been universally admired by tourists who took a ride over the most westerly electric line of the Republic.

But the people who took their outing in this way have not seen all that is being done for their comfort by the company. There are now being prepared in the car barns of the company two party cars, which are to be used for the accommodation of private sightseeing parties. The cars are of the largest size and will have buffets, from which refreshments will be served along the route. In addition to these the company is building a sprinkling car, which will be kept in constant use, a car with a capacity of 3,000 gallons, which will be filled from the company's own well.

### CEREMONIES AT THE POWER HOUSE.

The ceremonies at the power house Saturday were impressive and were attended by a large body of the best people of the city. In the party which occupied the immediate vicinity of the engine, where the speeches were made were the Governor and Mrs. Dole, Mr. W. R. Castle, the venerable Mrs. Castle, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Hall, and others, including officials of the company. The engine which was running was stopped and Mr. Ballentyne spoke as follows:

Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen—It is needless to say that it affords the directors of the Honolulu Rapid Transit and Land Company a great deal of pleasure in having you present on this occasion. It is one of great importance, not only to the Rapid Transit Company, itself, but to the people of the City of Honolulu. It is, so to speak, one of the mile stones that is approached from time to time not only in the lives of individuals, but in the lives of cities and other large communities; and each one, as it is passed, marks an era of progress and advancement for the public good.

While we are well aware of the impatience on the part of the public at the seeming delays which have taken place in the construction of these buildings, the equipment of this plant and in the construction of that part of the road over which the cars will run today, and over which we hope you will enjoy the ride, we can assure you, in all sincerity, that few of you have any conception of the number, and serious character of the difficulties with which we have had to contend; and we can certainly say that none of you have been more anxious for the commencement of actual operations than the directors themselves; and now that this time has approached, we are sure you will deal gently with our lapses, or at any rate give us credit for good intentions. We will ask you to continue your good will towards us, and if you will give us your assistance in the matter of future track construction you will not only help the company but you will advance your own interest and comfort.

From the inception of the Rapid Transit Company the one idea of high-class construction and service has been kept steadily in view, and we have no hesitation in saying, in regard to the power plant, the car equipment and roadbed, that all are of such high order that few cities in the United States can boast of better. A clean, efficient and frequent service will be maintained; in fact, such a service as we hope the residents of this city will be able to point to with pride. We fully realize the fact that if we wish to have the public with us we must consider favorably the public comfort and convenience, and our motto will be, "Pro bono publico."

You have kindly consented, sir, to assume the responsibility of starting this machinery in motion today, and after this has been done, it affords the directors great pleasure indeed to extend to you an invitation to take a run over the road with us, in order that we may have the opportunity of giving you some idea as to the class of service you will receive.

Governor Dole then spoke as follows before turning the throttle which turned the steam into the machine:

"Mr. Ballentyne, Manager of the Rapid Transit Company—I wish to say before this gathering that I believe very few of us realize what an important event this opening of this line is to Honolulu. I am sure, in my own mind that it will make Honolulu a different place to live in from what it has been heretofore, and I earnestly hope that the line will be extended according to the plan of the company without delay.

"I congratulate you, Mr. Manager, for the success with which you have pushed your operations, and I know the difficulties have been great. I have been cognizant of many of them, and I feel that it is my place to congratulate the public more heartily than I can do the company.

I thank you for the honor which you have extended to me, Mr. Manager, and will be very glad to assist the company in my small way."

This completed the ceremonies, and all adjourned and took their places in the waiting cars for the ride.

### THE FIRST RIDE

At the conclusion of the ceremonies in the power house the invited guests were conducted to Alapai street, where a train of ten motor cars was waiting. Before half of those invited were aboard a crowd of Portuguese and Hawaiians swarmed into the cars by every means of ingress open to them and occupied the choicer seats. The management made the best of the matter and allowed all to remain. The train presented a handsome appearance, the long, tubular-shaped cars eliciting praise from everyone. These cars, handsomely painted and lettered

## HILO'S WISEACRES OF THE COFFEE SHOP AGAIN CONFER

"Even with the boom Hilo has had," said the Early Riser in a reminiscent sort of way, "times are not what they were twenty years ago. Then Akana did a much better business than he does today, and a fellow had a better chance to get on. I remember one regular customer by the name of Ham—kept a machine shop further up the street. Well, that man had a disposition that was positively sour, but Akana had a spot in his heart for him that was warm enough to stand for \$200.00 worth of ten-cent meals. After he had gone to the States Akana showed me the bill, and asked me if I thought it was a good one. I told him it was good enough to burn."

"There was another man in Hilo at that time who was the dread of all the restaurant keepers owing to his love for pickles. Why, that man would order fifteen-cent meal and finish up a full bottle of pickles. One day he had an attack of cholera morbus and there wasn't a Chinese restauranteur but who wore a broad smile on his countenance. That man made money here in those days working at his trade. Then he invested in sugar stocks and became a prominent citizen and lived largely on his income and lived well. He was corpulent, however, before he was opulent, and he got most of it right here at Akana's."

"It's a great pity that the Porto Ricans are not sent here to be fed before they are put to work on the plantations," said Paul Jarrett. "They're a scurvy looking lot when they come here, and it seems to me they require feeding."

"That's what they do," answered the Cheerful Limer: "they require, to make them contented, everything but work." I have had several of them in my employ, and out of the lot there was only one who showed a disposition to work. He was a boy that got six dollars a month working on a plantation. The labor was too hard for him and he gave up and came to me for the same money with board and tobacco and cigars added. He was the best in the bunch and stayed a month. Suddenly he disappeared, and after he had been gone several hours I got a note from the interpreter saying the boy wanted to quit, as he was told he would receive sixteen dollars a month and board, clothes, tobacco and a hat, each month. Well, that jarred me for a minute, and I telephoned the interpreter to send the boy back—that I would pay him ten dollars a month and board. The boy came with an aggregation of unfed, unkempt people of his race. I called him to one side and told him I would give him ten per, and he said he did not want it—that six and board was all right. Mind you, he was only a chore boy, and not strong enough to chop kindling wood. His principal work was cutting grass and staking the cow. Well, he seemed so well pleased that I told him to get some grass as usual, and he left the house with grass knife and a gunny sack, which he was to fill with hono-hono grass. He did not return, and I went to his room to look at his belongings, and found he had swiped everything that was his. For truthfulness these people outclass any race we have had here."

"And they cost about \$200 a man to land them here, and the expense was paid by some of the plantations," said the Early Riser. "This being the case, it seems to me there should be some means adopted for making them work instead of lounging about. If you will go around the wharves day or night you will find a lot of them loafing about too strong to work. I think these can help out on Government work if they are put down to it. Out on the road to Hakalau there are some bad spots in the road, and the Government would not be so frequent. It can work even better than the Japanese. If the police would run in some vagrants the complaints against the road department would not be so frequent. It was not the desire of the plantations to fill up this district with idlers when they brought in the Porto Ricans, or any other class; they did not pay the expenses of these men and women to Hawaii except to provide laborers for the plantations. I note another thing about them that is rather peculiar. Women apply for work and invariably want a place for the husband to stop—without work. In other words, a woman will ask ten dollars a month for her services and board or self and husband. And it usually happens that the man is not one of the working kind. This sort of thing gets tiresome to the average householder, and a good boarding-house is a temptation to him to give up housekeeping and let the other fellow do the worrying."

"The difficulty is that these people are not accustomed to the ways of the residents of Hawaii," said a gentleman who has lived in Ponce. "You must understand that for generations they have been starved at home, and by starvation their morals have gone below the standard, and brought some of them to a point where truth and honesty are unknown quantities. In Ponce they get work when they can, and spend their money for edibles; some of them are almost too weak to work when they find employment, and after they have earned a dollar or two they strike work, but something to eat and try to get strong. This thing of working and stopping work is bred in them, and has become to them an almost national custom. If the planters of Hawaii will have patience, treat them as children, for awhile, and encourage them, I have no doubt they will be able and willing to work full time during the month. I do not think there is one of them who wants to return to Porto Rico. They are satisfied with Hawaii and will gradually accustom themselves to the conditions here. There is one thing, too, that is in their favor; unlike the Chinese and Japanese, they will spend their money where they earn it. It may not all drop into the coffers of the Hilo merchant, but you may rest assured they will not buy money orders and mail them to Ponce. I only ask the people of Hawaii to have patience, and in fifty or a hundred years the average Porto Rican will get to your careful ways of handling the truth and letting his neighbor's hen roost alone. Encouragement will do much toward straightening him out"—Hilo Herald.

## JOHN M. HORNER'S REMEDY FOR SWELL HEAD IN FOWLS

Editor Advertiser: I have recently learned something in regard to a cure for chicken sorehead and seeing in your paper that Mr. Jared Smith had so far failed to find a remedy, I will state what I have learned.

My son Robert living on the north side of Mauna Kea at an elevation of 3,000 feet is running one of the largest poultry ranches of chickens, ducks and turkeys on these Islands.

A few weeks ago he informed me that some of his chickens had been afflicted with the swell head and he had administered to them a new medicine and to his surprise and gratification, his chicks quickly recovered.

This good news encouraged me to try this medicine on my chicks, some of which were badly afflicted with sore head and blindness. I dosed them some days ago and as they were reported as getting better, I thought but little about them until your paper reached me telling of Mr. Jared Smith's endeavor to find a remedy.

Then upon examining my chicks I was sure I saw one with a sore head; the rest were lively and kept so far away I could not tell about them, but I decided to dose them again in the morning, when, to my surprise, a flock of about twenty that had been badly af-

flicted with sorehead and blindness a few days before were now all clean and bright about their heads and eyes except two that still were afflicted.

This is the medicine:

Water made strong enough with salt to float an egg, heat and kept hot while being used, to the point of burning one's finger if left in too long. Now take the chick, young or old. If blind remove the scabs from its eyes and the larger lumps from its bill, then dip its whole head under the water. Don't leave it in long enough to be injured by the heat, rub the head a moment with a rough rag, and again put its head under the water as at first, and let it go. The poor chick receiving this hot pickle into its throat, its mouth, its eyes, and its sores, from appearances, considers it self done for, but continues to gap, and as the shock passes off, it opens its eyes, jumps up and runs away and in a few hours exhibits more life than it had done for some time. In about two days this doctoring should be once repeated.

A neighbor having tried this medicine says: "It is not a sure thing." Perhaps Mr. Smith being a practical scientist may be able to work it up and let the world know what there is in it.

It is new here, and we propose to know more about it.

JNO. M. HORNER.

Hawaii, August 20th, 1901.

WAILUKU BANK.

Mr. Chas. D. Lufkin, to whose efforts the successful establishment of a bank at Wailuku is due, left on the Ventura for the coast on Wednesday for the purpose of purchasing a safe, fixtures and the necessary stationery for the bank.

He will visit Minnesota before he returns to the Islands, and will reach here about the middle of October. In the meantime, Mr. Cecil Brown, who is largely interested in the new enterprise, will proceed to perfect the organization of the bank and look after the appointment of the first set of directors who will act till the first annual meeting of the stockholders. The reduction of the capital stock to \$25,000 makes a surplus of subscribed stock, but the Maui subscribers will be looked after first, as it is the policy of the bank to place as much of the stock on Maui as possible.

From a private letter received by Attorney George Hone on Wednesday, it is learned that it is quite probable that the bank will be established in a new block to be built by Mr. W. T. Robinson on Main street, opposite the Windsor Hotel, adjoining the present law office of Attorney Hone. Work will be commenced on this block at an early date, and the building will be finished by the time that the fixtures are received from the coast.—Maui News.

## THE NEWS OF MAUI

### A Chinaman's Rice Junk Makes a Trip.

MAUI, Aug. 31.—This week T. Awana, Chinese merchant of Makawao, successfully made a trip from Mallko to Keanae and back again, bringing a cargo of rice in his Chinese junk of sam-pan.

The crew consisted of ten sailors—six Chinese and four Hawaiians. The trip over was a very rough one, the six Chinese being sick from the motion of the waves not to mention the effort of rowing in a choppy sea. As the wind was contrary, the sampan had to be rowed over, eight oarsmen working at one time. They sailed back again in three hours with the assistance of one of their two square sails. Five tons of rice was the cargo brought from Keanae. The start was made on the 28th and the return during the 30th. Awana built the junk in to Keanae to take freight.

Last evening, the 30th, a large number of Makawao people attended the August "literary" which was given in the parlors of the Paia Foreign church. Following is the evening's program which was brief but well received:

Vocal Solo.....

## THE NEED OF LEGISLATION

THE official report of David Haugh, forester in the Department of Agriculture and Forestry, was made public by Commissioner Wray Taylor yesterday. It deals almost entirely with his investigations into the forest fires in the district of Hamakua, Hawaii, and is published in full as follows:

Honolulu, H. T., Aug. 27, 1901.  
Wray Taylor, Esq., Commissioner of Agriculture and Forestry.

Sir—I have the honor to submit to you the following report of my investigations into the destruction of the forest by fire and other matters connected with your department in the district of Hamakua, Hawaii. The fire, which is now raging in the forest, and which was started by a native, who, in the act of burning brush on his kuleana, allowed the fire to spread into the forest adjoining his land.

This fire, I am told, started on the 3rd of July, and has continued with more or less vigor according to the rise and fall of the wind, since that time; and on the day I left the Island (Aug. 23) it was burning fiercely. On August 17th I visited the burned district along with Albert Horner of Kukuhale plantation. We examined part of the tract destroyed, but could not, at that time, make a thorough examination of the whole tract owing to the dangerous condition of same. The large roots of trees and decayed trunks, some of them entirely covered with a thin layer of soil and still smoldering, are to be found all over the tract and without any warning, one is apt to step into one of those pits left vacant by the burning of the wood and get badly burned by the red hot ashes. Several of Mr. Horner's men have got burned in this way. I will now lay before you a conservative estimate of the damage done to the forest up to the time of our visit.

The trees on the section destroyed were principally koa, kukui, ohia-ha and ohia-lehua.

Owing to the great amount of dead ferns and underbrush which is the food of fire and the intense heat caused by the burning of such, a very small percentage of the trees will survive. The greater part of them are, in fact, burned to ashes. We estimated that about 2,000 acres had been covered by the fire up to August 17th, the day on which we visited the burned district. Our estimate of the amount of timber per acre was about seventy cords. This fire could probably be headed off, but it would require a great many men and it would cost a large sum of money to do the work. The only way the fire could be checked would be to cut a space through the forest about fifty yards broad, and carefully burn up all brush and then back fire. This space would probably have to be run through the forest for five or six miles, and continual watching would have to be done in case of sparks flying over and starting again on the other side. The fire has got a big hold and it will require great energy and a large number of men to stamp it out. The section of forest destroyed includes private lands and leased government lands.

On the morning of August 20th, Albert Horner telephoned to me at Kukuhale where I was then staying, and informed me that the fire was approaching fifty acres of government forest land and the Kaineha and Paaulio homesteads, and asked if the government could not assist in trying to head off the fire. I told Mr. Horner that I did not think there was any appropriation to draw from for such work, but I would communicate with Governor Dole in regard to the matter. The Governor had left the Volcano House that morning, and was on his way to Hilo. The following morning I communicated with the Governor, who was then in Hilo. In reply, the Governor said that the plantation managers would have to try and put the fire out themselves and rely on the government to do the right thing by them. I informed Mr. Horner at once of the Governor's reply. Since then and up to the time I left the island, Mr. Horner and Mr. Lydgate have had gangs of men night and day trying to fight the fire, and on the evening I left I was informed that Mr. Horner had all his plantation hands at work trying to check it.

In an interview with J. M. Horner, this gentleman complained about the indiscriminate burning of brush by settlers and by their carelessness or ignorance, allowing the fire to spread into the forest or their neighbor's property and ravage large tracts of land, thereby destroying much valuable property. Legislation is undoubtedly greatly needed in the dry districts of different parts of the Islands to abate the evils caused by these brush fires. It would not be advisable to prohibit all fire on lands, but without delay an end should be put to the system whereby any person can, at any time, without impunity, set fire to dry grass and brush, and so produce a conflagration that may and often does cause great injury and loss to his neighbor's property; and that certainly retards the prosperity of the country. Although bush fires need not altogether be prohibited, they should not be allowed to be set in very dry seasons, as they are then exceedingly dangerous, and at other times they should be regulated so that the evils that I have brought to your notice may be mitigated if not entirely abolished.

The Kukuhale plantation has suffered severely from this fire, in addition to the burning of forest immediately back of the lands. The plantation has lost about 500 acres of cane, and Mr. Horner informed me that it had cost the plantation over \$3,000 for labor alone in trying to subdue the fires up to August 17th.

As regards the replanting of the burned district, should the Governor decide to retain the government portion of it as a forest reservation, the first thing would be the erecting of a fence around the reserve so that stray animals may not trample down and destroy the roots, shoots and seedlings that may spring up. I would advise that a visit be made again to the district in about seven or eight months, and should rains come before that time, I have no doubt that here and there on the tract roots, shoots and seedlings will spring up, then an estimate can be made of the amount of plants required to fill the blanks. Several of the acacias will grow well on the tract, also Carinaria, Olivillea and Eugenia.

After visiting the burned district we visited the coffee plantation belonging to Mr. Horner and the Lousion Brothers. The coffee on both plantations is looking exceedingly well and has every appearance of a heavy crop. Along with Mr. Lousion, I went over the greater part of his plantation. This is a model plantation, and I would advise people who may be interested in coffee or contemplate going into small farming to first visit the Lousion Brothers plantation.

Several of the homesteaders in that section complain of the want of roads leading to their houses and from what

## COMMERCIAL.

THE stock brokers seem to be doing all their business off the board, for the records of the week are almost entirely of sales between boards. The feature of the week has been the drop of Oahu from 130 to sales reported yesterday at 125. As is the case with other shares there seems to be no reason for this, as the plantation is doing well as any other. The Ewa shares, as usual, took the center of the stage and held it all the week, advancing under constant buying from 24.50 to 24.75. The total transactions in this stock reach into the hundreds of shares, and the feeling is fairly strong.

Walialua also sold well at 70, and there were several of the dividend paying stocks which were traded in at figures about the same as the last week. The assessments fell off under the stress of \$3 assessment calls, but there were not any large offerings. The list remains almost the same with the exceptions noted, and the lack of buying orders seems to be destined to keep the trading slow for some time to come. The bond market is strong, the demand being for government and railroad bonds, and the prices being those of last week.

There were few buying orders brought by the steamer, and these were outnumbered by the selling advices. This lack of support from the Coast has not been of any assistance to the local market, and the outlook is that the stocks which are most traded in there will go lower. There seems little chance to keep Honokaa from a further softening, according to advices, and the stock here may feel the sympathy which usually is encountered.

The real estate market is at a standstill, there being no big sales to record. There has been little doing even in small house lots and the outlook is only little more than fair. There have been fewer inquiries, though the new additions report requests for single lots, no sales having been made. The few small reports are of little pieces, and cannot be taken as a criterion of the state of the market, which, according to the largest dealers, is in absolute sympathy with the stocks.

There is still some talk of filling-in operations on the Waikiki lands of the various estates, but this has not got to the point of any concrete proposition. As this matter now stands there seems to be nothing but the offer made by Col. George W. Stone, while here last year, to do the work on a basis of 35 cents per yard, but better prices are expected by the owners. The Bishop Estate has laid out, on paper, the streets through its twenty-five acres of land adjoining the McCully tract, but there has not been a stake driven as yet. In this addition the streets conform to the plan adopted by the projectors of the McCully tract.

Building goes on rapidly, ground being broken for four new structures during the past two weeks. The latest of these is the Auld block, a small series of stores, the building being only one story in height, at the corner of Beretania and Emma streets. This contract has been let to Contractor Smith, and the work will be pushed to early completion. The stores have all been let, and there will be no time elapse between the finishing of the building and its occupation.

The widening of Beretania street, to accord with the width beyond Fort, Waikikiward, has been commenced between Nuuanu street and the stream. The new bridge is ready and open for traffic, and the street when completed will afford a new route of communication between the upper part of the city and Kalihi. The Sachs building, for which the foundation is now being excavated, will be constructed on the lines established for the thoroughfare, and will fix the limits for the building which must go up on the block in the near future.

Among the new contracts which have been let is one for an office and sales building which the Honolulu Iron Works will erect at the end of Merchant street, at the corner of Nuuanu and Marine streets. This building will be of two stories, the front ornamented with terra cotta, and the interior finished for a series of offices above, and the salesrooms for the fittings department below. The contract price is about \$12,000, and the builder is John F. Bowler. Another new structure which will be an ornament to the lower portion of the city, will be the new warehouses of Lewers & Cooke, which will be erected at a cost of about \$12,000. The plans were by Swain.

Within the week the plans for the Walley building, on King street, adjoining the Metropolitan Meat Company, will be ready for bidders. This building will be of four stories high, but for the present only two stories will be erected. The bids will be for that portion of the structure, and the walls will be carried up so that the upper portion may be added at any time.

Plans for the Hall building will be ready soon. This will be a combination construction building of iron and wood, and while not thoroughly fire-proof, it will be at the most a slow combustion structure.

There were fears that the shortage of general supplies would reach a famine stage, but the reports of the sailing of the bark Olympic, with a full cargo, has allayed all dread of such an outcome. There will be for some time a shortage of feed supplies, as the markets on the Coast are not too well stocked.

C. H. Snyder, the Honolulu representative of Milliken Brothers, of New York, who are now supplying the structural steel work for the six-story Young building, and who have erected a large number of steel sugar mills in the Hawaiian Islands, takes exception to the statement yesterday that the fire which destroyed the Hall building "demonstrated that the iron columns were warped out of shape, while the wooden ones were simply charred and stood the strain better than the heavier columns." He is of the opinion that this statement is misleading. He said yesterday to an Advertiser reporter:

"It is not surprising that the Hall building was so completely destroyed and that the few iron columns and beams contained therein were damaged, as the building was in no sense of the word a fire-proof one. The beams and columns were not even protected from the action of the fire by fire-proofing, as they would have been in a strictly fire-proof structure. Of course if a building is almost entirely constructed of inflammable material with very little iron it is quite possible that the iron might be bent and warped by the action of the fire, but on the contrary if the building was constructed of refractory material such as iron, terra cotta, concrete brick, etc., there would not be sufficient food for the flames to affect the iron frame materially, unless, of course, there was a large stock of a very inflammable nature. Even with a stock of very inflammable material the modern type of fire-proof structure would not be seriously damaged if the contents of any portion of the building were to be entirely consumed."

"The millions of dollars invested annually in fire-proof buildings in all the large cities of the United States proves conclusively the value of fire-proof structures."

I saw there is good grounds for complaint.

Along with Mr. Forbes of Kukuhale, I visited the cinchona forest planted by him about twelve years ago. The trees are now from twenty to thirty feet high, and in a healthy condition. On the same tract, oranges, limes, blackberries, raspberries and coffee are also to be found, and looking well. Mr. Forbes is very much interested in his forests, and he contemplates planting up the vacant places in the natural forest with good forest trees.

In concluding, I will take this opportunity of thanking the following gentlemen for courtesies received at their hands during my visit to Hamakua: David Forbes of Kukuhale; Albert Horner of Kukuhale; the Lousion Brothers, and others.

Respectfully submitted,

DAVID HAUGH,  
Forester.

## MURPHY AT WAIALUA

Francis Murphy and Franklin Austin, of the F. M. T. C. A., returned yesterday from a trip to Ewa plantation and Waialua. They went down the railroad as guests of Mr. B. F. Dillingham, who suggested that Mr. Murphy visit the plantations and see the managers of these two important places before laying out the work for plantations proposed by the association.

Mr. Murphy said: "We were wise in taking Mr. Dillingham's suggestion, and the kind offer of transportation over his railroad. This is a splendid island and don't you forget it. God Almighty made it for himself. These are beautiful mountains you have here—wonderful lights and shadows—the finest in the world, I can tell you, and I have traveled a good bit. I am afraid my wife will want to stay here for good when she comes. This is a wonderful industry you have here."

"I saw Mr. Renton and Mr. Goodale Fine fellows, both of them, and they wanted Brother Murphy to come down and speak to the men—bless them. I told them I was here to do some good if I could, and I hoped they would make use of me. They have got a fine park at Ewa, and a beautiful social hall in it, and a church, too, and fine lawn tennis grounds where the young people were enjoying themselves."

"Mr. Goodale is going to prepare a place for me to speak, and he is going to run special trains to the outlying stations to bring the men in. They Kawaihao meeting.

MR. REYNOLDS  
ON COFFEE

Thinks That the Army and Navy Department Have No Experts.

Editor Advertiser: A telegram appearing in your issue of the 26th certainly calls for some reply by some one who takes any interest in those industries which help in their own quiet way to make and build up countries.

I refer to the strength of Hawaiian coffee as adjudicated upon by the Army and Navy Departments!

In the first place I object to our Governor's name being mixed up with it at all, because I know that he knows the difference between coffee and what is called coffee.

In the next place it is too funny to imagine that anyone belonging to the Army and Navy Departments could possibly form any opinion about coffee.

You ask me why? My answer is this: Coffee, with us, is usually had at 5 a. m. to brace up, and after 6 p. m., to finish up; sometimes entre nous.

You may now ask me what I am driving at, and I will simply ask you to find me a man in the whole War or Navy Department who could or would dare form any opinion as to Hawaiian or any other coffee, either before or after those hours. I just want a photograph of that fellow, whether it be lushing, Young or any other back number. It is a pretty serious thing to attack at one blow an industry which made Oahu a possibility and Oahu Plantation a fact! Who is it with an axe to grind?

To illustrate, I will tell you a funny little story about a certain professor who in his peregrinations, stopped one day at Kahuhi—by the way, Kahuhi is only a little bit of a place on the bay, just as large as three islands of Lanai—all fee simple and not any strings to it. The usual habits of this little place is coffee at 5 a. m. The aforesaid professor was dead struck on Kona coffee. He ventured the opinion he could tell it anywhere—of course he was supplied, and drank his fill, while my old friend the Colonel took his quiet and said nothing, except talked to me with his eyes. After coffee and smoke, a walk was in order, and dropping down a path of 400 feet by easy grades, we landed in coffee trees. From these trees the Chinese servant was picking the fruit. The Colonel quietly turned to the learned professor and assured him that was where his Kona coffee grew, viz., in Kau.

Now, while this professor story is really a fact, the most important point to be arrived at is: do these Army and Navy experts KNOW a cup of coffee when they either see or drink it? Uncle Sam has taken a proposition in hand and he must protect it, and if his children cannot drink his own coffee, it is about time to call a halt. And further, while we all of us realize the importance of our largest industry, every possible care must be taken of our smaller ones, and a sweeping assertion made by persons claiming authority on such matters, ought to carry with it the reasons and grounds for such statements, so that we who are interested may at least be able to correct any faults which may exist.

W. F. REYNOLDS.

Review of Territorial Militia.

The Territorial militia will be reviewed by Governor Dole and General J. C. Breckenridge Monday morning. The regiment will be paraded without music, but will be put through a drill to give to the Inspector General of the United States forces a chance to see what the local National Guard can do.

Governor Dole will have his staff with him and there will be in the party of the Inspector General several regular army officers who are now in the city.

The time of the parade and drill will be so arranged that immediately it is over the Labor Day parade will pass before the reviewing stand.

♦ ♦ ♦

NOTHING LIKE OIL.

"In dealing with man, remember that a spoonful of oil will go farther than a gallon of vinegar." The same may be said of children. There is nothing so good for children as the old-fashioned castor oil. However much they abhor it, it is in their best medicine for disorders of the bowels. In the most severe cases of diarrhoea and dysentery, however, Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should be given after the oil operates, and a quick cure is sure to follow. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Territory.

♦ ♦ ♦

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Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks ..... 6,000,000  
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Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks ..... 8,890,000  
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The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire or the most favorable terms.

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Her Majesty Receives in State at Washington Place in Honor of Her Birthday.



QUEEN LILIUOKALANI.

## LILIUOKALANI RECEIVES.

The sun's rays had barely begun to peep over the summit of picturesque Diamond Head, bathing the embowered city of Honolulu in the golden light of day, when the festivities at Washington Place began. Gray dawn witnessed the assembling of the Queen's retinue in the grounds, their numbers being soon augmented by the arrival of natives who came singly, in pairs and in groups, all bearing substantial gifts of one kind or another for their former sovereign. Joyful stalks of sugar cane were carried across the shoulders in lieu of the regulation carrying stick of the ancient days, from the ends of which were suspended barrels of pot, fowls plucked and cooked, and some that were alive and making much ado over the method of transportation used; sucking pigs which had been cooked over night in imu; taro ready for the feast; fruits, sweetmeats, bunches of bananas. The gifts were deposited in huge piles, and the donors then awaited the awakening of the Queen that they might offer her the first greetings of the day. As the sun arose and the treetops in Washington Place were bathed in its rays, the retinue approached the Queen's bedroom, and commenced an ancient chant used only at state occasions. Thus adured the Queen awoke and greeted the chanters graciously. Upon her arrival at the entrance to the old mansion the Aloha Aina and the Hawaiian societies were found in waiting. Their gifts to Her Majesty included not only edibles, but money was left for her as well. Natives dropped in during the morning until the time approached for the formal breakfast to which many had been invited, when they respectfully withdrew.

Kapellmeister Berger and the Hawaiian Band, formerly at the beach and call of Liliuokalani, came soon after. Her Majesty was ready to receive visitors, and tendered her a serenade, consisting for the most part of Hawaiian melodies, interspersed here and there with classical pieces best liked by the Queen. The band stood beneath the trees on the Waikiki side of the house and played the following pieces, for which the kapellmeister and the band boys received Her Majesty's sincere thanks:

"Hawaii Ponoi."

Overture, "La Hanau" ..... Berger  
Intermezzo, "Cavalleria Rusticana" ..... Mascagni  
"Carmen" ..... Bizet  
Ballad, "The Holy City" ..... Adams  
(a) "Kapilima," (b) "Waiulanue," (c) "Aloha No Wau," (d) "Manu Keala," Waltz, "Love Dreams," ..... Freedman  
"Aloha Oe" ..... Star Spangled Banner."

## THE QUEEN'S BREAKFAST.

In the grounds of Washington Place a marquee had been erected within which were seven tables raised three or four inches above the lawn. A table at one end of the tent which was placed at right angles to the other six was reserved for the Queen and her special guests. Red and white bunting covered the sides of the tent, and the long red stripes lent gala effect in keeping with the prevailing royal colors. The main entrance was divided by the folds of the national emblem and the Hawaiian flag. Behind the Queen's table was stretched the royal standard seldom seen nowadays. The tables were provided with deliciously flavored pig, cooked in the imu; fish wrapped in ti leaves, pink poi in handsome calabashas, Hawaiian pudding, octopus relish and many other appealing dishes of Island origin.

Prior to the breakfast which was announced to commence at 8:30, the Queen received the breakfast guests in the drawing room. At the entrance were two kahillas, the Knat, composed of the rare plau feathers from the Island of Kauai. These were guarded by two young Hawaiians wearing white feather abas, dotted with red. Just within the reception room were two beautiful black feather kahillas made of the ono bird's feathers; beyond were two kahillas made of white feathers, the kaupo; near the Queen's attendants were two kahillas made of the red feathers of the iwi; flanking the Queen's chair were the yellow royal kahillas made of the feathers of the manu bird. Two little girls wearing abas stood behind the chair, while grounds in haste. It is estimated that

## RECEPTION AT NOON.

At 12 o'clock the Queen again appeared, attired in a black point despruit over white satin, with diamond ornaments, wearing upon her corsage the Star of the Order of Kalakaua. A procession composed of Hawaiian youths carrying two tabu sticks draped in white tapa, and two boys carrying the royal torches, composed of a basket of ti leaves in which were placed kukui nuts, marched around the veranda, and were stationed on the outer steps. John D. Almoku and Joseph Aea, wearing long abas reaching to their waists, were assigned as chair attendants. White Lillian Keanalani and Myra Heleli stood in waiting behind the Queen. The crowds arrived early. The first to be received was the Latter Day Saints Relief Society, composed of Hawaiian women, who presented a beautiful Ulma wreath to the Queen through their spokesman, Mrs. Kaukou. Following them came members of the Aloha Aina Society and the general public. There was much curiosity on the part of the foreigners to watch the proceedings after they had been received, and many hung around the windows and doors with eyes a-goggling. Two ladies, evidently strangers, wandered into a room which was filled with rare kahillas, and when they thought themselves unobserved, attempted to pluck no and iwi feathers from them. The action was seen, however, and they received a rebuff from a gentleman who was standing in the next room, causing them to leave the grounds in haste. It is estimated that

## THE NEXT STEP IN ADVANCE.

"In accordance with their desire to make sure that the city of Boston is supplied with only the best which the market affords," says the Boston Transcript, "the Boston board of commissioners will leave Boston this afternoon for a trip of a week or ten days in which to study voting machines and their operation in the State of New York. The commissioners will first visit New York city, and then travel by easy stages to other cities of the Empire State, including Utica, Syracuse, Schenectady, and other places where voting by machine has been tried."

John Medeiros, a young Portuguese boy, who was returning yesterday evening from the Labor Day sports at Kapiolani Park, essayed to climb to the top of a tramcar on the way down town. When Ewa of the switch near the Hotel Annex the boy fell from the roof to the ground, striking on his head. He was picked up unconscious, and the police station was immediately telephoned. The patrol wagon responded to the call, and the unfortunate boy was conveyed to the house of his parents in the Portuguese section of Punchbowl. The youth's injuries are of the most painful character, and it is quite possible that internal harm was inflicted. The doctors attending stated that the boy was suffering from concussion of the brain.

## ONE HEAD FOR ARMY

Plan to Consolidate Offices Here.

Honolulu promises to cease to be a permanent factor in the activities of the American war office. Plans are now being considered at Washington by Secretary Root, for the consolidation of all the branches of the public service here under one head, the commander of the post. This would mean that no staff officer would be sent here to succeed Major W. W. Robinson Jr., when that officer leaves the depot quartermastership to go on to the Philippines, and that the hospital would become a post addendum, and lose its rank as a general hospital.

These changes are in line with the new policy of the war office, which under Secretary Root may be changed materially in the methods which have governed for the past quarter of a century. The press of business which has come as a result of the military administration of the Philippines and Porto Rico, with the maintenance of the army in Cuba, has proved almost too much for the Secretary of War. That there must be so many reports from the officers who are on the staff, has been a burden which he would very willingly throw upon other shoulders by dividing the duties at headquarters. These changes would mean a strengthening of the line with a corresponding diminution of the weight of the staff. Could there be a general reformation of the office force, a change in the methods there would be not more than one-third of the reports which are now received in the office of the secretary.

The general plan would be the consolidation of the bureaus or offices into perhaps three. This would mean that what is now the office of the adjutant general would be that of the general commanding, with the adjutant and the inspector general, in branches of the service. The supply departments, such as the quartermaster, the commissary and the pay departments, would be in another department, and the technical or scientific bureaus, the engineers, the ordnance and the signal corps, would constitute a third.

The plan will not be put through without great opposition on the part of the staff of the army, as it is now organized. The contention of the staff is that the system is one which has grown up with the growth of the army, and is the best results of the thought of the soldiers of the Republic who have made the name of its citizen soldiers famous. It will be contended that the United States is the only nation which fights its battles with a volunteer army, and to place that army in the field means that the staff must be as strong as possible; that it must be most highly organized in every particular.

While the change would mean much to the general officers, there would be here, according to the present plan, a consolidation under the charge of the officer in command of the post. The feeling at Washington as regards Honolulu is that this change would be desirable, even if it would make it advisable that an officer of higher rank should be sent here in command of the troops. There is now on the way an order from General Ludington, for the transfer of Major Robinson to Manila for staff duty. It is possible that Major Taylor, surgeon in charge of the hospital, would be transferred as well, if the change is made.

## Longshoremen's Union Perfected

The meeting of stevedores and longshoremen held a week ago last Sunday to formulate plans for the proposed Longshoremen's Union of Honolulu was productive of the desired results day before yesterday. A meeting was held in the afternoon in the old rooms of the Penitentiary where the organization was perfected. Dues in small sums, the minimum being twenty-five cents were collected from about one hundred men. Natives and Portuguese make up a large proportion of the union, the stevedores for the Oceanic and Pacific Mail docks having become affiliated with it.

The first request of the union of the employers will be to give work to union men only. As past conditions have been greatly in favor of the stevedores, the announcement that this request is to be made may cause divergence between the employers and employer. The leaders of the movement state they do not intend to inaugurate strikes. As the present method of obtaining workers land at Commissioner Boyd's office. Most of these are from Hawaiians, who want from fifteen to twenty acres each. As Mr. Boyd thinks they will make a success as small farmers, he will probably arrange for the opening up of some valuable tracts of government land.

The committee to locate the site for the new home for incurables held a meeting yesterday, and made a trip of investigation of the various sites offered for the hospital. It has been practically decided to locate the home at Kanuiki, but the exact site has not been picked. Another meeting is to be held next week.

A big blaze near Pearl City, which was plainly visible from various parts of the city last evening, caused considerable apprehension, as it appeared to be among the cane on Oahu plantation. A telephone message from the plantation last night quieted all fears, as the red glare was simply caused by the burning of trash.

H. M. S. S. Eclipse, Flyby and Daphne left Hongkong harbor hurriedly under sealed orders. The Eclipse and Daphne, with the Glory, were at Amoy yesterday.

## BY AUTHORITY.

THE NEXT STEP IN ADVANCE.

## ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING been duly appointed administrator of the estate of James Munden, late of Koko, Kauai, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the said estate to produce proper vouchers to the undersigned at Kealia, Kauai, within six months from date hereof, or they will be forever barred, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

J. W. NEAL, Administrator of the Estate of James Munden, Kealia, Kauai, August 6, 1901.

2004—AUG. 6, 12, 20, 27; Sept. 3.

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# CRUSHER MUST QUIT Board of Health and Supt. Boyd at Odds.

(From Saturday's daily.)

When James H. Boyd, Superintendent of the Department of Public Works, opens his mail this morning he will find a very interesting letter from the Board of Health. It will not be particularly brief, but it will be to the point. Concisely stated, the letter simply makes a request for the cessation of noises at the stone-crusher in the vicinity of the Oahu Insane Asylum.

The visit of the Board of Health to the asylum yesterday afternoon and the subsequent conference with Superintendent Boyd were barren of results, as far as a compromise was concerned. Immediate results were at once apparent when the members of the Board proceeded from the scene of trouble to a special meeting, where righteous indignation was poured out, and the resolution embodied in the letter to the Department of Public Works was drawn up.

An open clash between the two departments seems imminent, as the removal of the crusher, in view of the state of finances of the Public Works Department, seems impossible, while the Board of Health appears determined to force the issue, on the ground that a material injury is being done the patients at the hospital, and unless the noises are stopped it is not unlikely that the courts will be asked to enjoin the operation of the quarries.

The visit to the hospital and quarries was made at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. In the party were Drs. Sloggett, Moore and Pratt, and Messrs. Smith and Auld, and they were met at the asylum by Superintendent Boyd and Assistant Superintendent Campbell. The stone-crusher has not been in operation for over a week, but Mr. Boyd, in order to accommodate the Board, had the plant started, and five or six blasts were fired for the benefit of the visitors. The result was sufficient for even the medical men were startled by the loud noises, and the incessant grinding of the crusher made every one wish for cotton to use as ear muffs. Superintendent Maister then took the party on a trip about the grounds, and showed them where boulders had fallen, making big dents in the earth, and also where rocks struck on the roof, tearing holes through the framework, which had been patched at considerable expense. The rocks from the blasts were sent flying in very close proximity to the members of the Board of Health, and the buildings could be seen shaking from the force of the explosion. In fact, the members of the Board were more than satisfied as to the truth of the charges made in Dr. Maister's letter, and some of them were of the opinion that he had not represented the conditions as strongly as should have been done. The effect on the patients when the explosions occurred were plainly noted, as some of the inmates became nervous and excited.

After the investigations had been thoroughly made the members of the entire party repaired to the lanai for a discussion of the problem. Dr. Sloggett stated that he was satisfied that something must be done immediately, as the existing conditions could not be allowed to continue. Superintendent Boyd did not see what could be done; the crusher could not be removed, and suggested that some other way might be found out of the difficulty. He stated that it would cost from \$35,000 to \$50,000 to remove the crushing plant, and the expenditure of such a sum was clearly impossible at present. He said that the present quarries were the best in the city, and their proximity to the city made them particularly available.

It was seen from the first that the probability of any amicable settlement of the trouble was very remote, and the discussion soon reached a point where absolutely no progress was being made. Finding this to be the case Dr. Sloggett suggested that the only thing to do was to act immediately, and the members of the Board of Health drove to the offices, where a special meeting was held.

President Sloggett called the meeting to order, and lost no time in preliminaries. "The Board is practically at issue with the Public Works Department over this matter," he said. "The question of expense for removing the crusher should not be a question for the consideration of the Board of Health. As guardians of the insane, we must stop anything that is detrimental to their health or disturbing them. My idea is to write to the Superintendent of Public Works and ask him to cease operations at the stone-crusher. You all saw and heard the blasts there this afternoon, and saw the stones flying and buildings shaking. The racket and the incessant grinding of the crusher is most detrimental not only to the insane, but to well people, and I think it should and must be stopped."

Dr. Moore said: "In my opinion the condition of the patients cannot be improved in the present state of affairs, and there is no hope for any of them under these circumstances. I think quiet can only be obtained by disassociating the quarries and the hospital. These inmates are no better off than if they were in a jail as they can't get away from the noise. Mr. Boyd should be asked to stop the noise at once."

Mr. Smith said: "I think this is a very delicate question. The Board does not want to embarrass the Public Works Department, but at the same time we are looking out for the health of the people at the insane asylum. It

does not need a medical man to see the damage that is being done, the dents in the roof, the patients frightened at the noises, and the rocks flying all about. As a member of the Board of Health I can see no other way to do than to stop the annoyance from the crusher."

Mr. Auld: "I can hear the noises from the blasts at my house a long way off, and it seems to me that the patients at the hospital, who are in close proximity, should not be made to bear all that distress. They often become nervous, and the incessant noises are enough to weaken a man of even strong nerves. The noises should be stopped, if not in one way then in another."

Upon motion of Dr. Moore, seconded by Mr. Smith, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the secretary be instructed to write to the Superintendent of Public Works and notify him that the using of the rock-crusher, and blasting at the quarry, is a common nuisance, and is in defiance of section 142 of the Penal Code, coming under the head of intolerable noises. And that it is the opinion of the present superintendent of the lunatic asylum, as well as of former superintendents, that the noises are detrimental to the health of the patients, a marked exaggeration of their symptoms having been noted in many cases. Such being the case the Board of Health must respectfully request the Superintendent of Public Works to immediately discontinue both the blasting and the operation of the stone-crusher."

The secretary was also instructed to send to Superintendent Boyd a copy of the section referring to common nuisances, of which the following are the pertinent parts:

The offense of common nuisance is the endangering of the public personal safety or health, or doing, causing or permitting, maintaining or continuing what is offensive or annoying and vexatious or plainly hurtful to the public. As, for example, the carrying on a trade, manufacture or business in places as situated that others indiscriminately, who reside in the vicinity, or pass the highway or public place or resort to a school house, meeting house, or any other place of legal and usual resort or assembly, or liable to be thereby injured, annoyed, disturbed or endangered by deleterious exhalation, noisome vapors, hideous, alarming or disgusting sights, intolerable noise or otherwise.

The Board thereupon adjourned, and Secretary Charllock immediately complied with the instructions of the meeting, and wrote and sent the letter to Mr. Boyd. What the latter will do in the premises is extremely problematical. As he has not received the letter yet he of course can take no action, and the whole matter may now be presented to the Executive Council. As there are no funds with which to obey the request of the Board of Health, the stone-crusher could not be removed in any event, unless some other arrangement should be made. The Board is determined to free the patients from the annoyance of the blasts and flying stones, as it is believed that all chances of recovery are precluded by the proximity of the crusher. It would cost in the neighborhood of \$200,000 to remove the hospital, so that seems even more impossible. It is intimated that unless the order of the Board to cease operations is obeyed, other steps may be taken and proceedings begun on the ground that the crusher is a common nuisance within the meaning of the statute as quoted above. In that event an injunction to prevent its operation may be asked. It is hoped by the members that the trouble may be settled without recourse to further proceedings, and that the request sent to Superintendent Boyd will be observed.

#### Cost of Transport Service.

Twenty million dollars scattered broadcast in San Francisco is a sum sufficient in size to produce effective results among the merchants and tradespeople of the city. General Oscar F. Long, superintendent of the Army transport service in San Francisco, will show to the Quartermaster-General of the Army, in his annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, that this amount has been disbursed in the maintenance of the transport service there alone.

An idea of the enormous cost of transporting troops, to say nothing of the general running expenses and average wear and tear, can be had from the following figures: The estimated cost of transporting a soldier from San Francisco to Manila is shown to be \$136; for a cabin passenger \$56. The capacities of the transports that come into this port will vary from 1200 to 2000 passengers, but if only 1100 passengers—100 cabin and 1000 soldiers—are transported each trip across, the two ships coming and the two ships going each month, the cost at the end of the year will show approximately \$8,076, \$800 expended, \$2,800 passengers having been transported.

The above figures will not cover the number of passengers carried by the transports during the past year, as two armadas have crossed the Pacific during that time, first in the volunteer Army that was brought home and the regulars who have taken their places.

Another big item in the expenses of these ships is the coal consumption. The Meade, which arrived in Honolulu last night, will burn on an average 110 tons per day for twenty-five days. That alone is an item of \$27,000.

General Long's report will be very explicit when completed, but will not be ready for publication until it has been compiled with the annual report of the Quartermaster-General of the Army. This branch of the transport service has been most skillfully organized, and is considered a higher official credit to the service.

#### A CERTAIN CURE FOR DYSENTERY AND DIARRHOEA.

"Some years ago I was one of a party that intended making a long bicycle trip," says F. L. Taylor, of New Albany, Bradford Co., Pa., U. S. A. "I was taken suddenly with diarrhoea, and was about to give up the trip, when Editor Ward, of the Laceyville Messenger, suggested that I take a dose of Chamberlain's Cotic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I purchased a bottle and took two doses, one before starting, and one on the route. I made the trip successfully, and never felt any ill effect. Again last summer I was almost completely run down with an attack of dysentery. I bought a bottle of this same remedy, and this time one dose cured me." Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Territory.

Mr. Smith said: "I think this is a very delicate question. The Board does not want to embarrass the Public Works Department, but at the same time we are looking out for the health of the people at the insane asylum. It

## FIRE AND DROUGHT RAVAGE THE ENTIRE HAMAKUA COAST

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE, AUGUST 28, 1901.

Editor Gazette: Dear Sir: The drought is having a most disastrous effect throughout the Hamakua district, and is causing a great deal of suffering among the cattle, and loss to everybody. There are 4,000 head of cattle and 500 horses on the Horner's ranch that are suffering for water. And water is scarce everywhere, and is getting scarcer every day. It is so scarce in fact that it is difficult to get one's clothes washed, and it begins to look as if there will not be even enough for drinking purposes. The heat is also so intense that the cane is getting burnt up, and if anything is to be saved it will have to be ground at once. Most of the mills are starting on next year's crop, with the hope of getting something out of it before it dies. At Kukalau about all the water is gone, and if any grinding is done it will have to be done by using salt water in every thing, which is rather a risky thing with these types of boilers.

A few springs and deep wells are all that we have for the entire district and it is feared that they cannot begin to supply the demand, after all of the cisterns are empty. And there are very few but what are empty now. Coffee is also suffering for want of water and many of the young trees will die. But the greatest loss will be in consequence of the lack of water for washing, and curing the coffee; and which will mean the loss of the entire crop to most planters. Mr. J. M. Horner, it is said, will lose over 500 bags; and everybody will lose more or less of their crop. In fact almost everywhere the coffee is dying, or rotting on the trees with no hope whatever of saving it. The fire is still raging in the forest, and in places has gone through and is now burning up.

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NEW BONDS  
FOR ROADHilo Railway Will  
Consolidate All  
Issues.

ALL the holders of the bonds of the Hilo Railroad Company having signified their approval of the plan, the bonds will be replaced by new bond, the trust deed covering the entire road and the terminal facilities at Hilo. This new deed will be to secure an issue of \$1,000,000 6 per cent bonds, which will be transferred to the holders of the old debentures.

This deal, which is the result of one of the many financial transactions of B. F. Dillingham while on the Coast last, will mean much for the development of the Hilo terminals of the new railroad. The bonds which will be replaced by the new issue are now in two sets. One is covered by a deed of trust based upon the main line of the road, known as the Hilo and Puna division. The amount of these bonds is \$450,000. The Olaa division, which is the shorter line running through the Olaa plantation, and to within eight or nine miles of the Volcano House, is bonded in the sum of \$150,000.

The deal by which the new bonds take the place of the original issue contemplates the selling of at least half of the surplus of \$400,000, or perhaps a total of nearly \$850,000, for the purpose of developing the property of the company at Hilo. This development will take the form of a line through Hilo to the Hilo mill, formerly the Portuguese Mill Company's plant, and possibly a branch to the Waiakea mill. There will be two bridges over the Waiakea river necessary in the improvement, and the branches will comprise one to the projected docks, and a belt line around the harbor to Waihauenuenue street with a station of the road in the business center of the city.

The new docks, the company to build which is entirely a Hilo corporation, will be a much-needed improvement and will involve the expenditure of from \$50,000 to \$60,000, the dock to be 800 feet long. This work, while not to be commenced for several months yet, means the consolidation of several important interests in the mercantile line. The Hilo Railroad Company does not intend to dominate the enterprise, though it has subscribed for a majority of the stock at present and will furnish much of the money for the building of the docks and warehouses. The line of the railroad will run out onto the new docks so as to make the handling of merchandise as easy as possible, with as little expense to the shipper, as well.

The issuance of the new bonds will take place at once, now that the majority of the holders of the old issues have signified their approval of the plan. There will be about \$50,000 held in the treasury, authorized but unissued, so that in the event of any improvement being deemed necessary it may be undertaken at once. The money is ready for the company as soon as the bonds are put on the market.

## COURT NOTES.

(From Saturday's daily.)

There were two divorce suits of an interesting nature before Judge Gear yesterday during the noon session.

In the first, Maria Palikapu vs. Bernabe Palikapu, separation was asked on the ground that the defendant was afflicted with an incurable disease (leprosy), and had been confined at Molokai since 1888. The summons had been served upon the defendant at the settlement, and he had prepared his own answer, writing it in Hawaiian on a plain piece of brown paper.

He set up as grounds for defense that the marriage had been celebrated by a Catholic priest, according to the Catholic religion and the laws of God, and that the Catholic church permits no divorce.

In answer to the contention that the divorce should be granted because of leprosy, he replied that it has never been proven that leprosy is an incurable disease.

Third, he argues that whoever has been joined by the laws of God and the Catholic church, cannot be torn apart by any law of man.

The court heard the evidence of the complainant, and also that of Secretary Charlcock, of the Board of Health, who testified to the records as showing the defendant had been sent to Molokai.

Judge Gear granted the divorce, holding that leprosy was an incurable disease.

## THE QUEEN IS SUED

Another suit was instituted yesterday by Ane Hilo vs. Liliuokalani to restrain foreclosure of mortgage, and a temporary injunction was granted against the Queen by Judge Gear to prevent the sale of the property. In the petition it is alleged that D. Maio gave a mortgage to F. M. Hatch for \$5 in 1870, at 16 per cent, which was in 1881 assigned to defendant. The plaintiff further alleges that she has paid the amount of the claim, and that Liliuokalani has no claim to the property. She further alleges

that it has recently come to the knowledge of the plaintiff that said mortgages were not discharged, and that the said Liliuokalani fraudulently, with intent to cheat and defraud plaintiff and without the knowledge of this plaintiff, or said D. Maio, procured an assignment to her of the said mortgages hereinabove described, whereas it was the duty of the said Liliuokalani to pay the amounts secured by the said mortgages and procure a cancellation thereof, as she had previously agreed to do.

Georgia claims a man ninety-two years old, who never cast a vote or ran for office. He has, therefore, a good deal to learn yet, but it is, perhaps, as Frank Stanton suggests, fortunate for the old gentleman that he is limited

SIXTO LOPEZ TELLS WHAT  
HIS PEOPLE DEMAND OF US

SIXTO LOPEZ.

SEÑOR SIXTO LOPEZ, who is at present making a short stay in this city, is on his way home from an extensive trip to the States, where he has given many lectures, and issued numerous pamphlets in behalf of the Filipino people. On his trip he has visited Washington, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and San Francisco, besides many cities of less importance. Señor Sixto is a native Filipino, a Tagal, from Balayan, Luzon. He was the friend and confidant of the Filipino martyr, Dr. Jose Rizal and spared himself no effort to give a true impression of his countrymen to the world. He would have shared the same fate as Rizal if he had not submitted to a voluntary exile in Hongkong. Thence he came to America, and finally proceeded to England and the Continent, where he visited France, Italy, Germany and Holland. Three years ago, after returning to Hongkong, he was secretary to the Filipino commission to Washington, having received his appointment from Aguinaldo.

Señor Lopez was educated at the Ateneo Municipal, a Jesuit college affiliated with the Royal University of Manila and belongs to the best class of people in the province.

Prior to his contemplated departure for the Philippines Señor Lopez desired to visit Cuba, with the intention of getting a view of the situation there. He has since published several pamphlets on this subject.

It was in 1898 that Mr. Lopez was in America on the commission but as the hostilities began shortly after that the work of the commission ceased. Since that time Mr. Lopez has not held any official position but has labored in many ways in the behalf of his people.

The main aim of Señor Lopez's work has been to obtain independence for the Filipinos by giving certain concessions to the United States. These concessions are to be coaling stations, basis for military and naval as well as trade corporations, and whatever rights which might be considered necessary to safeguard the interests of America.

While Señor Lopez did not wish to say that the scheme devised by the Taft commission was not good in many respects, yet he considered it unfair to the Filipinos and wished that instead of this commission, work upon an independent self-government could be begun upon the same plan as are now in operation in Cuba.

If an elected constitutional commission could be formed the powers of government could be taken over from the American authorities. In the meanwhile, until such a government had been established, the military authorities could remain, and all questions cropping up would be settled.

As to the teachers, we will have the same detestation of the one act as the other. By this you will see how we regard the American who tries to take our country or our watch. For the American people generally, we have respect and admiration, and we shall always be glad to imitate them when they do right.

The Filipinos have had more than enough of missionaries. We have about nine millions of Roman Catholics in the Philippines and if it is a good thing to convert them to Protestantism, then it would be a good thing to convert the eighteen millions of Catholics in the United States. But we should be glad if the missionaries would give some other country a turn—Hawaii for instance.

CAME NEAR BEING A CRIPPLE

Raymer Sharp, an examiner in the appraiser's store of the local custom house, has been recommended by Special Agent Jay C. Cummings for the position of examiner in chief of the Honolulu custom house. Cummings found the unexpected amount of business done at that port had resulted in tangling up the liquidation of entries as no appraiser had been provided, and that an experienced chief was required to facilitate business. The appointment will be a promotion in civil service lines from a salary of \$1,600 to \$2,400 per annum—Chronicle.

The widow Beretania street, between Nuuanu and Smith, is under way.

THE USEFUL  
PAPAYATree of the Tropics  
of Great  
Value.

ONE of the most useful, and yet least appreciated plants in the world, is the common Papaya (Carica Papaya). Over this, to us so well known tree, the botanists have quarreled extensively, some saying it is an old plant, a survival from prehistoric ages, so to speak, while some maintain that it is an entirely new plant, trying to establish itself. Again some say that it belongs to the Euphorbiaceae; others maintain, it is of a class entirely to itself. Practically the only use of it now made, is of its fruit, which in appearance and flavor somewhat resemble the Muskmelon. One German chemical firm, Merck & Co., in Darmstadt, extracts the white fluid, which exudes from the green fruit, under the name of Papain. This fluid has a great digestive value. Of far more local interest however, are the various benefits which the small tropical farmer can derive from this plant.

It has been said that the juice contained in the green fruit has a digestive power. This seems to be true however not of the fruit alone, but also of the other parts of the tree. The story, that if you hang the venerable tough hen up in a Papaya tree, it will turn into a tender spring chicken, is a story which has provoked much derision. It is true nevertheless; the natives often wrap squids, which certainly are the acme of toughness, in the leaves of this tree, and thereby reduce them to quite a palatable tenderness.

The greatest value of the papaya however is as a fodder for pigs. After extensive experiments it has become evident that as a fattener the ripe fruit is hard to excel. As a matter of fact, we have seen hogs, which were fed exclusively on papayas, fatten so rapidly, that their rations had to be considerably reduced. On an average it will take about twenty trees per head. The papaya fruits all the year round, and, as it during certain months bears quite considerably less than usual, twenty trees may be considered as a safe estimate.

The great difficulty with planting papaya trees lies in the fact, that there are male and female as well as hermaphrodite trees. If the trees thus are planted one for every fifteen feet, the planter is certain to get at least half the portion of his trees males, and consequently unproductive plants. One male will be found sufficient for forty females. The bisexual trees are scarcer than either of the monosexual kind. Another drawback in planting comes from the fact, that the papaya will not grow true from seed. If you plant seed from one of the larger, oblong, purple variety, you may get trees with small round fruits, and vice versa. Likewise if seed from a bisexual tree is planted, the result will in very many cases be either male alone or female alone. It has therefore been found a good plan, to plant the seed in boxes; after the plants have reached a height of about six inches, they can be transplanted. It will be well to hoe up the ground, where they are to be placed, in a diameter of about three to four feet, if three or four trees are planted in each place, the planter will be able to select the female trees, just leaving enough males to effect the pollination.

This plan may cost some more labor, but it will be found to be more profitable in the end, than planting a single tree for each space, and supporting a large surplus of unproductive males.

Where papaya growing is done on a larger scale, for instance for feeding a piggy, it will be found, that tapping of the trees will make them branch out to an enormous extent, each fresh branch bearing as plentifully as the original top of the tree. The writer remembers, having twenty-seven bearing branches.

Of course this unnatural growth seriously effects the longevity of the tree, it being probable that it will only live six or seven years, but the enormous multiple of fruits amply pays for the labor of replanting.

Not only is the papaya valuable as a foodstuff for pigs, it is likewise a very valuable fodder for chickens and ducks. This, added to the palatability of the fruit as well fresh as baked or green (cooked green it tastes very much like summer squash), makes it a source of income which ought not to be overlooked by the homesteader and rancher.

## CONSUL CANAVARRO'S RETURN.

Is Expected to Reach Honolulu by

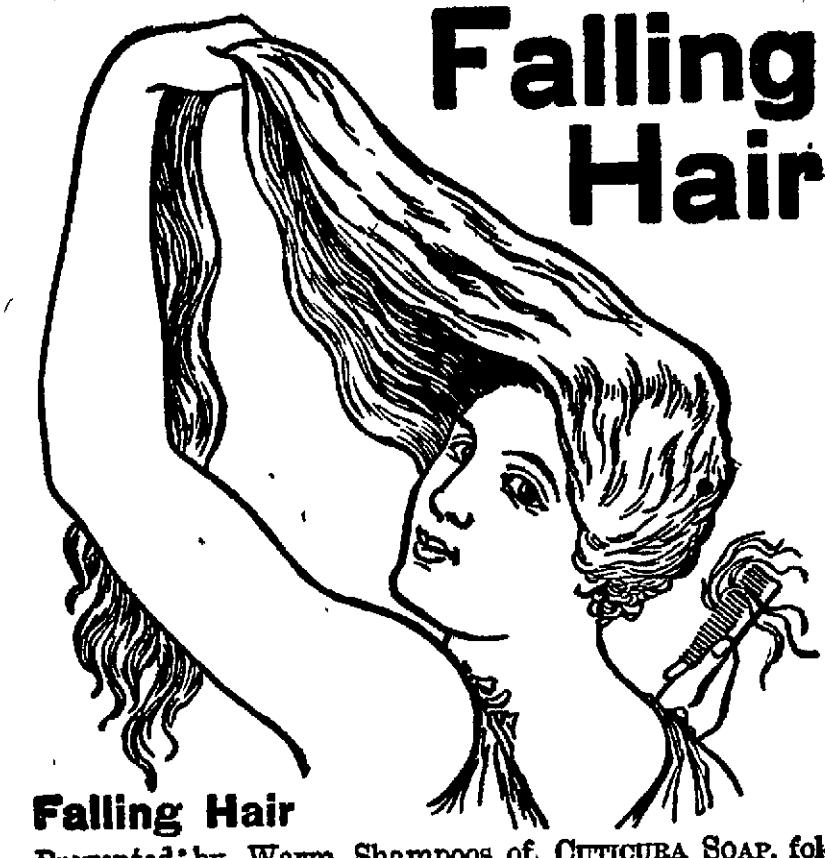
November.

Senor A de S Canavarro, who for almost a generation has been the representative of the Portuguese Government here, is now on his way to his old home in Portugal. Some time ago Senor Canavarro went to San Francisco for his health and while there he was again taken ill. He was in communication with his Government, and on account of his condition his leave of absence was extended. He quite recovered and gained his strength, his old friends who saw him in San Francisco saying that he was in better health than for many years before. The Lisbon Government gave him an opportunity to visit the capital, after an absence of twenty years, and he took it at once, and is now on the way. He is expected to stay in Lisbon for a month at least, and Mr. W. M. Gifford, who sent him off in San Francisco, said yesterday that he expects to see him back in Honolulu by the first of November. For the American people generally, we have respect and admiration, and we shall always be glad to imitate them when they do right.

The Filipinos have had more than enough of missionaries. We have about nine millions of Roman Catholics in the Philippines and if it is a good thing to convert them to Protestantism, then it would be a good thing to convert the eighteen millions of Catholics in the United States. But we should be glad if the missionaries would give some other country a turn—Hawaii for instance.

## General Smith Going Home.

General James F. Smith, formerly colonel of the First California Volunteers, and now associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippines, is supposed to be on his way to San Francisco. His wife has received a letter from him in which he said that he had obtained a three months' leave of absence, and would embark for San Francisco early in August. The transport Hancock left Manila on August 6.



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DORIC	SEPT. 27	AMERICA MARU	OCT. 8
NIPPON MARU	OCT. 4	PERING	OCT. 15
PERU	OCT. 12	GAEPLIC	OCT. 22
COPTIC	OCT. 22	HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 1
AMERICA MARU	OCT. 30	CHINA	NOV. 9
PERING	NOV. 7	DORIC	NOV. 19
GAEPLIC	NOV. 14	NIPPON MARU	NOV. 26
HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 23	PERU	DEC. 3
CHINA	DEC. 10	COPTIC	DEC. 10
DORIC	DEC. 18	NIPPON MARU	DEC. 18

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AGENTS.

# CRUSHER MUST QUIT

## Board of Health and Supt. Boyd at Odds.

(From Saturday's daily.)

When James H. Boyd, Superintendent of the Department of Public Works, opens his mail this morning he will find a very interesting letter from the Board of Health. It will not be particularly brief, but it will be to the point. Concisely stated, the letter simply makes a request for the cessation of noises at the stone-crusher in the vicinity of the Oahu Insane Asylum.

The visit of the Board of Health to the asylum yesterday afternoon and the subsequent conference with Superintendent Boyd were barren of results, as far as a compromise was concerned. Immediate results were at once apparent when the members of the Board proceeded from the scene of trouble to a special meeting, where righteous indignation was poured out, and the resolution embodied in the letter to the Department of Public Works was drawn up.

An open clash between the two departments seems imminent, as the removal of the crusher, in view of the state of finances of the Public Works Department, seems impossible, while the Board of Health appears determined to force the issue, on the ground that a material injury is being done the patients at the hospital, and unless the noises are stopped it is not unlikely that the courts will be asked to enjoin the operation of the quarries.

The visit to the hospital and quarries was made at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. In the party were Drs. Sloggett, Moore and Pratt, and Messrs. Smith and Auld, and they were met at the asylum by Superintendent Boyd and Assistant Superintendent Campbell. The stone-crusher has not been in operation for over a week, but Mr. Boyd, in order to accommodate the Board, had the plant started, and five or six blasts were fired for the benefit of the visitors. The result was sufficient for even the medical men were startled by the loud noises, and the incessant grinding of the crusher made every one wish for cotton to use as ear muffs. Superintendent Maister then took the party on a trip about the grounds, and showed them where boulders had fallen, making big dents in the earth, and also where rocks struck on the roof, tearing holes through the framework, which had been patched at considerable expense. The rocks from the blasts were sent flying in very close proximity to the members of the Board of Health, and the buildings could be seen shaking from the force of the explosion. In fact, the members of the Board were more than satisfied as to the truth of the charges made in Dr. Maister's letter, and some of them were of the opinion that he had not represented the conditions as strongly as should have been done. The effect on the patients when the explosions occurred were plainly noted as some of the inmates became nervous and excited.

After the investigations had been thoroughly made the members of the entire party repaired to the lanai for a discussion of the problem. Dr. Sloggett stated that he was satisfied that something must be done immediately as the existing conditions could not be allowed to continue. Superintendent Boyd did not see what could be done, the crusher could not be removed, and suggested that some other way might be found out of the difficulty. He stated that it would cost from \$35,000 to \$50,000 to remove the crushing plant, and the expenditure of such a sum was clearly impossible at present. He said that the present quarries were the best in the city, and their proximity to the city made them particularly available.

It was seen from the first that the probability of any amicable settlement of the trouble was very remote, and the discussion soon reached a point where absolutely no progress was being made. Finding this to be the case Dr. Sloggett suggested that the only thing to do was to act immediately, and the members of the Board of Health drove to the offices, where a special meeting was held.

President Sloggett called the meeting to order and lost no time in preliminaries. The Board is practically at issue with the Public Works Department over this matter," he said. "The question of expense for removing the crusher should not be a question for the consideration of the Board of Health. A guard in the insane must stop anything that is detrimental to their health or disturbing them. My idea is to write to the Superintendent of Public Works and ask him to cease operations at the stone-crusher. You all saw and heard the blast there this afternoon, and saw the stones flying and buildings shaking. The racket and the incessant grinding of the crusher is most detrimental not only to the insane but to well people, and I think it should and must be stopped."

Dr. Moore said: "In my opinion the condition of the patients cannot be improved in the present state of affairs, and there is no hope for any of them under these circumstances. I think quiet can only be obtained by disassociating the quarries and the hospital. These inmates are no better off than if they were in a jail as they can't get away from the noise. Mr. Boyd should be asked to stop the noise at once."

Mr. Smith said: "I think this is a very delicate question. The Board does not want to embarrass the Public Works Department, but at the same time we are looking out for the health of the people at the insane asylum. It

does not need a medical man to see the damage that is being done, the dents in the roof, the patients frightened at the noises, and the rocks flying all about. As a member of the Board of Health I can see no other way to do than to stop the annoyance from the quarry and crusher."

Mr. Auld: "I can hear the noises from the blasts at my house a long way off, and it seems to me that the patients at the hospital, who are in close proximity, should not be made to bear all that distress. They often become nervous, and the incessant noises are enough to weaken a man of even strong nerves. The noises should be stopped, if not in one way then in another."

Upon motion of Dr. Moore, seconded by Mr. Smith, the following resolution was unanimously adopted.

"Resolved, That the secretary be instructed to write to the Superintendent of Public Works and notify him that the using of the rock-crusher, and blasting at the quarry, is a common nuisance, and is in defiance of section 142 of the Penal Code, coming under the head of intolerable noises. And that it is the opinion of the present superintendent of the lunatic asylum, as well as of former superintendents, that the noises are detrimental to the health of the patients, a marked exaggeration of their symptoms having been noted in many cases. Such being the case the Board of Health must respectfully request the Superintendent of Public Works to immediately discontinue both the blasting and the operation of the stone-crusher."

The secretary was also instructed to send to Superintendent Boyd a copy of the section referring to common nuisances, of which the following are the pertinent parts:

The offense of common nuisance is the endangering of the public personal safety or health, or doing, causing or permitting, maintaining or continuing what is offensive or annoying and vexatious or plainly hurtful to the public. • • • As, for example, the carrying on a trade, manufacture or business in places so situated that others indiscriminately, who reside in the vicinity, or pass the highway or public place or resort to a school house meeting house, or any other place of legal and usual resort or assembly, or liable to be thereby injured, annoyed, disturbed or endangered by deleterious exhalation, noxious vapors, hideous, alarming or disgusting sights, intolerable noise or otherwise.

The Board thereupon adjourned, and Secretary Charllock immediately complied with the instructions of the meeting, and wrote and sent the letter to Mr. Boyd. What the latter will do in the premises is extremely problematical. As he has not received the letter yet he of course can take no action, and the whole matter may now be presented to the Executive Council. As there are no funds with which to obey the request of the Board of Health, the stone-crusher could not be removed in any event, unless some other arrangement should be made. The Board is determined to free the patients from the annoyance of the blasts and flying stones, as it is believed that all chances of recovery are precluded by the proximity of the crusher. It would cost in the neighborhood of \$200,000 to remove the hospital, so that seems even more impossible. It is intimated that unless the order of the Board to cease operations is obeyed, other steps may be taken and proceedings begun on the ground that the crusher is a common nuisance within the meaning of the statute as quoted above. In that event an injunction to prevent its operation may be asked. It is hoped by the members that the trouble may be settled without recourse to further proceedings, and that the request sent to Superintendent Boyd will be observed.

### Cost of Transport Service.

Twenty million dollars scattered broadcast in San Francisco is a sum sufficient in size to produce effective results among the merchants and tradespeople of the city. General Oscar F. Long, superintendent of the Army transport service in San Francisco, will show to the Quartermaster-General of the Army, in his annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, that this amount has been disbursed in the maintenance of the transport service there alone.

An idea of the enormous cost of transporting troops, to say nothing of the general running expenses and average wear and tear, can be had from the following figures. The estimated cost of transporting a soldier from San Francisco to Manila is shown to be \$13, for a cabin passenger \$26. The capacities of the transports that come into this port will vary from 1200 to 2000 passengers, but it only 1100 passengers—100 cabin and 1000 soldiers—are transported each trip across, the two ships coming and the two ships going each month, the cost at the end of the year will show approximately \$3,076,800 expended, 52,800 passengers having been transported.

The above figures will not cover the number of passengers carried by the transports during the past year, as two armadas have crossed the Pacific during that time, first in the volunteer Army that was brought home and the regulars who have taken their places.

Another big item in the expenses of these ships is the coal consumption. The Meade, which arrived in Honolulu last night will burn on an average 110 tons per day for twenty-five days. That alone is an item of \$27,000.

General Long's report will be very explicit when completed but will not be ready for publication until it has been compiled with the annual report of the Quartermaster-General of the Army. This branch of the transport service has been most successfully organized, and is considered by higher officials a credit to the service.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR DYSENTERY AND DIARRHOEA

"Some years ago I was one of a party that intended making a long bicycle trip," says F. L. Taylor, of New Albany, Bradford Co., Pa. "U. S. A." I was taken suddenly with diarrhoea, and was about to give up the trip, when Editor Ward, of the Laceyville Messenger, suggested that I take a dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I purchased a bottle and took two doses, one before starting and one on the route. I made the trip successfully and never felt any ill effect. Again last summer I was almost completely run down with an attack of dysentery. I bought a bottle of this same remedy and took it, and it cured me." Told by all druggists and dealers Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Territory.

# FIRE AND DROUGHT RAVAGE THE ENTIRE HAMAKUA COAST

HAMAKUA, Hawaii, Aug. 28, 1901.

Editor Gazette: Dear Sir: The drought is having a most disastrous effect throughout the Hamakua district, and is causing a great deal of suffering among the cattle, and loss to everybody. There are 4,000 head of cattle and 500 horses on the Horner's ranch that are suffering for water. And water is scarce everywhere, and is getting scarce every day. It is so scarce in fact that it is difficult to get one's clothes washed, and it begins to look as if there will not be even enough for drinking purposes.

The heat is also so intense that the cane is getting burnt up, and if anything is to be saved it will have to be ground at once. Most of the mills are starting on next year's crop, with the hope of getting something out of it before it dies. At Kukalau about all the water is gone, and if any grinding is done it will have to be done by using salt water in every thing, which is rather a risky thing with these types of boilers.

A few springs and deep wells are all that we have for the entire district and it is feared that they cannot begin to supply the demand, after all of the cisterns are empty. And there are very few but what are empty now. Coffee is also suffering for want of water and many of the young trees will die. But the greatest loss will be in consequence of the lack of water for washing, and curing the coffee; and which will mean the loss of the entire crop to most planters. Mr. J. M. Horner, it is said, will lose over 500 bags, and everybody will lose more or less of their crop. In fact almost everywhere the coffee is dying, or rotting on the trees with no hope whatever of saving it. The fire is still raging in the forest, and in places has gone through and is now burning up.

The Horners have been obliged to ship about 100 head of horses to Hilo on account of lack of water here. Many of their horses and cattle have died for the want of water and it is to save the balance that they are sent over to Hilo.

There is no indication of rain and between the fires and the heat from the sun the ground is literally burning up.

A joint may lie in the sun for weeks, and when a little rain or moisture comes in contact, it quickly springs into life. It is also a creeping and climbing grass, and when not eaten or cut down, it will climb, if it has anything to adhere to, one hundred and more feet in height. It is therefore deadly to trees and forests.

While residing in the West Indies more particularly on the Island of Trinidad, I knew of several gentlemen who became bankrupt, and lost their estates for the feeding and fattening of stock cannot be disputed as it is probably the grass par excellence for this purpose.

It may be well, however, to sound a note of warning regarding the habits of this grass, and the serious consequences which will ensue should it ever obtain a foothold in our cane lands, or in any land devoted to cultivation.

In the first place its roots penetrate to a depth of from one to five feet, principally the latter. And as it is a grass which grows from joints when it once gets a secure foot or rather root hold, it is almost impossible to eradicate it or keep it under.

As it is not a seeding grass there is not much danger of its being indiscriminately sown. I would, however, advise great vigilance in keeping it out of cultivated lands, which can easily be done, if the grass is removed, roots and all, while it is still young.

I am, dear sir,

Yours truly,

THOS S KAY

A joint may lie in the sun for weeks, and when a little rain or moisture comes in contact, it quickly springs into life. It is also a creeping and climbing grass, and when not eaten or cut down, it will climb, if it has anything to adhere to, one hundred and more feet in height. It is therefore deadly to trees and forests.

This grass was introduced into the Leeward Islands of the West Indies, some thirty or more years ago, for the same purpose, and its excellent qualities for the feeding and fattening of stock cannot be disputed as it is probably the grass par excellence for this purpose.

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Yours truly,

THOS S KAY

# A TEST OF WHITE MEN

## An Old-Time Labor Experiment on Maui.

MAUI, Aug. 31.—Apropos of an article printed in an Advertiser of last week in which it was stated that the white men who worked at Ewa plantation were the first purely American colony ever introduced into the Islands, Maui, not Oahu, should have the honor of the first experiment with white labor.

In 1870 Capt. James McKee, owner and manager of Ulupalakua sugar plantation, commissioned D. C. Humphreys, ex-judge of Amador County, California, to import a company of white laborers. This was done, Judge Humphreys bringing seventeen Americans to Hawaii on the steamer Moses Taylor that same year.

At Ulupalakua these eighteen men called themselves the American Cane Cultivating Co., with D. C. Humphreys as foreman, and they named the little village, which Capt. McKee had constructed especially for them, Lincolnville.

A contract for ten years was made and signed by which Capt. McKee was to furnish them with land, tools, seed-cane, etc., and pay them so much per ton on sugar raised by them. They were to manage their own affairs the plantation-owner advancing and charging them with the money expended for expenses to the Islands, for furniture, and for food, clothing, etc., until two years had elapsed, which was the period requisite for a crop of cane to mature at Ulupalakua.

Before the two years had gone by, however, only one man of the eighteen remained to reap the benefit of his labors and that was James Anderson, the present postmaster of Makawao, who stayed for ten years at Ulupalakua, becoming assistant manager.

The reasons for the failure of the colony are various. It was not on account of heat, for the climate of Ulupalakua is much cooler than that of Ewa. Some of the men did not like the clause in the contract which prohibited bringing intoxicating liquors on the premises. Others thought that the \$75 or \$100 per month which they might have obtained had they remained, was not small a return for their hard work. It should be recalled that in 1870 and for twenty years later white men received extremely high wages in all occupations on the Islands. Another fact which will act as an explanation is that most of those who contracted with Capt. McKee were addicted to a roving life.

Perhaps it would not come amiss to mention the eighteen names inasmuch as the Lincolnville experiment forms an important episode in Maui plantation history. They were: Judge D. C. Humphreys, James Anderson, J. V. Kerr, Samuel Gaze, Jas. Drisdale, Rob McKinnon, O. G. Humphreys, Henry Taylor, Robert Adams, G. J. Lansing, Jos. Mitchell, Augustus Campbell, Richard Howard, H. S. Knowles, T. J. Wilkinson, R. W. Mateer, Jack Lewis, and Marcelus Newton.

Most of the eighteen Americans returned to the mainland, though J. V. Kerr is a resident of Wailuku, and James Anderson resides in Makawao. Marcelus Newton committed suicide while port surveyor of Kahului and Jack Lewis died at the settlement at Molokai.

TAUGHT BIRDS TO SING TUNES.

An oldtime Philadelphia barber trained dozens of young canaries to sing tunes, and some of them had quite extensive repertoires. He used to have a little hand organ that played "Yankee Doodle," "Home, Sweet Home," "Dixie" and other familiar melodies. With the aid of this he would spend hours with his birds, displaying a patience that was little short of marvelous. Gradually the birds would acquire the various airs until they would sing them, without the accompaniment of the organ. Many persons were attracted to the shop by these birds, and when a good offer was made he would sell them. He never, however, got \$1,200 for one, or anything approaching that sum.

McBRYDE SUGAR CO., Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the twelfth and final assessment of 15 per cent (\$3.00 per share), levied on the assessable stock of the McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd., is due on September 4, 1901, and will be delinquent on September 16, 1901.

Stockholders will please make prompt payment

NEW BONDS  
FOR ROADHilo Railway Will  
Consolidate All  
Issues.

ALL the holders of the bonds of the Hilo Railroad Company having signified their approval of the plan, the bonds will be replaced by new bond, the trust deed covering the entire road and the terminal facilities at Hilo. This new deed will be to secure an issue of \$1,000,000 6 per cent bonds, which will be transferred to the holders of the old debentures.

This deal, which is the result of one of the many financial transactions of B. F. Dillingham while on the Coast last, will mean much for the development of the Hilo terminals of the new railroad. The bonds which will be replaced by the new issue are now in two sets. One is covered by a deed of trust based upon the main line of the road, known as the Hilo and Puna division. The amount of these bonds is \$450,000. The Olaa division, which is the shorter line running through the Olaa plantation, and to within eight or nine miles of the Volcano House, is bonded in the sum of \$150,000.

The deal by which the new bonds take the place of the original issue contemplates the selling of at least half of the surplus of \$400,000, or perhaps a total of nearly \$350,000, for the purpose of developing the property of the company at Hilo. This development will take the form of line through Hilo to the Hilo mill, formerly the Portuguese Mill Company's plant, and possibly a branch to the Waiakea mill. There will be two bridges over the Waiakea river necessary in the improvement, and the branches will comprise one to the projected docks, and a belt line around the harbor to Waihauene street with a station of the road in the business center of the city.

The new docks, the company to build which is entirely a Hilo corporation, will be a much-needed improvement and will involve the expenditure of from \$50,000 to \$60,000, the dock to be 800 feet long. This work, while not to be commenced for several months yet, means the consolidation of several important interests in the mercantile line. The Hilo Railroad Company does not intend to dominate the enterprise, though it has subscribed for a majority of the stock at present and will furnish much of the money for the building of the docks and warehouses. The line of the railroad will run out onto the new docks so as to make the handling of merchandise as easy as possible, with as little expense to the shipper, as well.

The issuance of the new bonds will take place at once, now that the majority of the holders of the old issues have signified their approval of the plan. There will be about \$50,000 held in the treasury, authorized but unissued, so that in the event of any improvement being deemed necessary it may be undertaken at once. The money is ready for the company as soon as the bonds are put on the market.

## COURT NOTES.

(From Saturday's daily.)

There were two divorce suits of an interesting nature before Judge Gear yesterday during the noon session.

In the first, Maria Palikapu vs. Bernabe Palikapu, separation was based on the ground that the defendant was affected with an incurable disease (leprosy), and had been confined at Molokai since 1898. The summons had been served upon the defendant at the settlement, and he had prepared his own answer, writing it in Hawaiian on a plain piece of brown paper.

He set up as grounds for defense that the marriage had been celebrated by a Catholic priest, according to the Catholic religion and the laws of God, and that the Catholic church permits of no divorce.

In answer to the contention that the divorce should be granted because of leprosy, he replied that it has never been proven that leprosy is an incurable disease.

Third, he argues that whoever has been joined by the laws of God and the Catholic church, cannot be torn apart by any law of man.

The court heard the evidence of the complainant, and also that of Secretary Charllock, of the Board of Health, who testified to the records as showing the defendant had been sent to Molokai.

Judge Gear granted the divorce, holding that leprosy was an incurable disease.

## THE QUEEN IS SUED.

Another suit was instituted yesterday by Ane Hilo vs. Liliuokalani to restrain a foreclosure of mortgage, and a temporary injunction was granted against the Queen by Judge Gear to prevent the sale of the property. In the petition it is alleged that D. Malo gave a mortgage to F. M. Hatch for \$75 in 1870, at 16 per cent, which was in 1881 assigned to defendant. The plaintiff further alleges that she has paid the amount of the claim, and that Liliuokalani has no claim to the property. She further alleges:

"That it has recently come to the knowledge of the plaintiff that said mortgages were not discharged, and that the said Liliuokalani fraudulently, with intent to cheat and defraud plaintiff, and without the knowledge of this plaintiff, or said D. Malo, procured an assignment to her of the said mortgages hereinabove described, whereas it was the duty of the said Liliuokalani to pay the amounts secured by the said mortgages and procure a cancellation thereof, as she had previously agreed to do."

Georgia claims a man, ninety-two years old, who never cast a vote or ran for office. He has, therefore, a good deal to learn yet, but it is, perhaps, as Frank Stanton suggests, fortunate for the old gentleman that his time is limited.

SIXTO LOPEZ TELLS WHAT  
HIS PEOPLE DEMAND OF US

SIXTO LOPEZ.

SEÑOR SIXTO LOPEZ, who is at present making a short stay in this city, is on his way home from an extensive trip to the States, where he has given many lectures, and issued numerous pamphlets in behalf of the Filipino people. On his trip he has visited Washington, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and San Francisco, besides many cities of less importance. Señor Sixto is a native Filipino, a Tagal, from Bagaytan, Luzon. He was the friend and confidant of the Filipino martyr, Dr. Jose Rizal, and when Rizal was banished to Mindanao he would have shared the same fate had he not submitted to a voluntary exile in Hongkong. Thence he came to America, and finally proceeded to England and the Continent, where he visited France, Italy, Germany and Holland. Three years ago, after returning to Hongkong, he was secretary to the Filipino commission to Washington, having received his appointment from Aguinaldo.

Señor Lopez was educated at the Ateneo Municipal, a Jesuit college affiliated with the Royal University of Manila, and belongs to the best class of people in the province. Prior to his contemplated departure for the Philippines Señor Lopez desired to visit Cuba, with the intention of getting a view of the situation there. He has since published several pamphlets on this subject.

It was in 1888 that Mr. Lopez was in America on the commission, but as the hostilities began shortly after that the work of the commission ceased. Since that time Mr. Lopez has not held any official position, but has labored in many ways in the behalf of his people. The main aim of Señor Lopez' work has been to obtain independence for the Filipinos, by giving certain concessions to the United States. These concessions are to be coaling stations, basis for military and naval as well as trade corporations, and whatever rights, which might be considered necessary to safeguard the interests of America.

While Señor Lopez did not wish to say that the scheme devised by the Taft commission was not good in many respects, yet he considered it unfair to the Filipinos, and wished that, instead of this commission, work upon an independent self-government could be begun upon the same plans as are now in operation in Cuba.

If an elected constitutional commission could be formed the powers of government could be taken over from the American authorities. In the meanwhile until such a government had been established the military authorities could remain, and all questions cropping up could be settled. As to the teachers, which have lately gone over to those islands, they would be given the choice of going home to the States or serving under the new government.

Señor Lopez had taken his scheme of government to several European diplomats, who have approved of it, and while in the States he has been aided by such men as William J. Bryan, Senator Hoar, Edward Atkinson and the Boston Anti-Imperialistic League.

The dread which he has of annexation as a mere American colony has led him to go very deep into the question of the capacity of the Filipinos for self-government, showing for instance in his speech in Philadelphia that there were very few Filipinos who could not read and write.

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The widow, Bereanina street, between Nuuanu and Smith, is under way.

THE USEFUL  
PAPAYATree of the Tropics  
of Great  
Value.

ONE of the most useful, and yet least appreciated plants in the world, is the common Papaya (Caryca Papaya). Over this, to us so well known tree, the botanists have quarreled extensively, some saying it is an old plant, a survival from prehistoric ages, so to speak; while some maintain that it is an entirely new plant, trying to establish itself. Again some say that it belongs to the Euphorbiaceae; others maintain, it is of a class entirely to itself. Practically the only use of it now made, is of its fruit, which in appearance and flavor somewhat resembles the muskmelon. One German chemist, in March & Co., in Durmstadt, extracts the white fluid, which exudes from the green fruit, under the name of Papain. This fluid has a great digestive value. Of far more local interest however, are the various benefits which the small tropical farmer can derive from this plant.

It has been said that the juice contained in the green fruit has a digestive power. This seems to be true however not of the fruit alone, but also of the other parts of the tree. The story, that if you hang the venerable tough hen up in a Papaya tree, it will turn into a tender spring chicken, is a story which has provoked much derision. It is true nevertheless, the natives offer "wrap squids, which certainly are the acme of toughness, in the leaves of this tree, and thereby reduce them to quite a palatable tenderness.

The greatest value of the papaya however is as a fodder for pigs. After extensive experiments it has become evident that as a fattener the ripe fruit is hard to excel. As a matter of fact, we have seen hogs, which were fed exclusively on papayas, fatten so rapidly, that their rations had to be considerably reduced. On an average it will take about twenty trees per head. The papaya fruits all the year round, and, as during certain months bears quite considerably less than usual, twenty trees may be considered as a safe estimate.

The great difficulty with planting papaya trees lies in the fact, that there are male and female as well as hermaphrodite trees. If the trees thus are planted one for every fifteen feet, the planter is certain to get at least half the portion of his trees males, and consequently unproductive plants. One male will be found sufficient for forty females. The bisexual trees are scarce than either of the monosexual kind. Another drawback in planting comes from the fact, that the papaya will not grow true from seed. If you plant seed from one of the larger, oblong, purple variety, you may get trees with small round fruits, and vice versa. Likewise if seed from a bisexual tree is planted, the result will in very many cases be either male alone or female alone. It has therefore been found a good plan, to plant the seed in boxes; after the plants have reached a height of about six inches, they can be transplanted. It will be well to hoe up the ground, where they are to be placed, in a diameter of about three to four feet; if three or four trees are planted in each place, the planter will be able to select the female trees, just leaving enough males to effect the pollination.

This plan may cost some more labor, but it will be found to be more profitable in the end, than planting a single tree for each space, and supporting a large surplus of unproductive males.

Where papaya growing is done on a larger scale, for instance for feeding a piggery, it will be found, that tapping of the trees will make them branch out to an enormous extent, each fresh branch bearing as plentifully as the original top of the tree. The writer remembers, to have seen a tree, treated in this way, having twenty-seven bearing branches.

Of course this unnatural growth seriously affects the longevity of the tree, it being probable that it will only live six or seven years; but the enormous multiple of fruits amply pays for the labor of replanting.

Not only is the papaya, valuable as a foodstuff for pigs; it is likewise a very valuable fodder for chickens and ducks. This, added to the palatability of the fruit as well fresh as baked or green (cooked green it tastes very much like summer squash), makes it a source of income, which ought not to be overlooked by the homesteader and rancher.

## CONSUL CANAVARRO'S RETURN.

Is Expected to Reach Honolulu by

November.

Senhor A. de S. Canavarro, who for almost a generation has been the representative of the Portuguese Government here, is now on his way to his old home in Portugal. Some time ago Senhor Canavarro went to San Francisco for his health, and while there he was again taken ill. He was in communication with his Government, and on account of his condition his leave of absence was extended. He quite recovered and gained his strength, his old friends who saw him in San Francisco saying that he was in better health than for many years before. The Lisbon Government gave him an opportunity to visit the capital, after an absence of twenty years, and he took it at once, and is now on the way. He is expected to stay in Lisbon for a month at least, and Mr. W. M. Giffard, who saw him off in San Francisco, said yesterday that he expects to see him back in Honolulu by the first of November.

George de S. Canavarro, son of the Consul, returned in the Sanoma and will resume his studies at Punahoa when the fall term opens.

## General Smith Going Home.

General James F. Smith, formerly colonel of the First California Volunteers, and now associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippines, is supposed to be on his way to San Francisco. His wife has received a letter from him in which he said that he had obtained a three months' leave of absence, and would embark for San Francisco early in August. The transport Hancock left Manila on August 6.



## Falling Hair

## Falling Hair

Prevented by Warm Shampoos of CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient Skin Cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, clears the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow on a clean, wholesome scalp, when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humor, consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly assuage itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A single bar is often sufficient to cure the severest humor, when all other remedies fail. Sold throughout the world! Ant. Depot: R. Towns & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. Africa Depot: LEMON LTD., Cape Town, Natal, Port Elizabeth. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free. POTTER CORP., Sole Prop., Boston, U. S. A.

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MISS A. GOODTHING

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Hardware, Bicycles,  
Ship Chandlery,  
Sporting Goods,  
Paints, Oils, Etc.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

E. O. HALL & SON,  
LIMITED.

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E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer.

T. MAY, Auditor.

## PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER CO.

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We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial  
Fertilizers.

ALSO. CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—

PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.

NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,

SALTS, ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company

## Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental &amp; Oriental S.S.

and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

DAELIC	SEPT. 3	NIPPON MARU	SEPT. 13
HONGKONG MARU	SEPT. 11	PERU	SEPT. 21
CHINA	SEPT. 18	COPTIC	OCT. 1
DORIC	SEPT. 27	AMERICA MARU	OCT. 15
NIPPON MARU	OCT. 4	PEKING	OCT. 22
PERU	OCT. 12	GAELIC	NOV. 1
COPTIC	OCT. 22	HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 9
AMERICA MARU	OCT. 30	CHINA	NOV. 19
PEKING	NOV. 7	DORIC	NOV. 26
GAELIC	NOV. 14	NIPPON MARU	DEC. 3
HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 28	PERU	DEC. 10
CHINA	DEC. 15	COPTIC	
DORIC	DEC. 18		
NIPPON MARU			

For general information, apply to P. M. S. S. Co.

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.  
AGENTS.

ARRIVED.

Friday, August 30.  
Str. James Makee, Tullett, from Kapa, Anahola and Kilauea, at 8:30 a.m., with twenty-eight packages sundries.  
Str. Kalulani, Dower, from Hawaii.  
Saturday, August 31.  
Str. Maui, Bennett, from Hawaiian ports.  
Str. Kinau, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports.  
Str. Noeau, from Hawaii.  
Am bk. Abbey Palmer, Johnson, forty-one days from Newcastle.  
Br bk. Santa, Strommar, fifty-seven days from Junin, Chile. Nitrate for Hawaiian Fertilizer Company.  
Str. Lehua, Napala, from Molokai ports.  
P. M. S. S. Colon, McKinnon, from Port Los Angeles, with Porto Rican laborers.  
C. & A. S. S. Moana, Carey, from Victoria.  
Sunday, September 1.  
Str. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from Kauai.  
Str. Claudine, Parker, from Maui.  
Str. Nihau, from Anahola.

DEPARTED.

Friday, August 30.  
Schr. Lady, for Koolau, at 5 p.m.  
Str. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports, at 7 a.m.  
Str. James Makee, Tullett, for Kapa and Anahola, at 5 p.m.  
Sp. Emily Reed, Baker, for San Francisco; p.m.

Saturday, August 31.

C. & A. S. S. Moana, Carey, for the Colonies.  
Am sp. St. Nicholas, Brown, for the Sound in ballast.  
Str. Kalulani, Dower, for Hawaii ports.  
Schr. Lady, for Waimanalo.  
Am sp. J. B. Brown, Knight, for the Sound.  
Sunday, September 1.  
Am. brgt. Tanner, Newhall, for the Sound.  
Am bk. Gerard C. Tobey, Gove, for San Francisco.  
P. M. S. S. Colon, McKinnon, for Port Los Angeles; 5 p.m.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

August 24. Jno. Emmeluth to H. Armitage; interest in R. P. 2103, kui. 7364, interest in R. P. 4497, kui. 8559, North Kona, Hawaii. Consideration \$260.

C. S. Desky and wife to C. E. Dwight, piece of land (15,201 26-100 square feet), Villa Franca addition, Waikele, Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration \$650.

Wm. A. Keys to P. McRae, Grant 4482 (22.72 acres), Olaa, Puna, Hawaii. Consideration \$4,268.50.

J. R. Wilson and wife to G. S. McKenzie, piece of land (4.79-100 acres), Kapelepo, Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration \$10,000.

August 25. Chang Chong to M. Hokulea; piece of land, Puueo, Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration \$600.

M. Hokulea and wife, Kapu, to T. K. Lalakea; R. P. 23, ap. 2 (74-100 acre), Puueo, Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration \$1,400.

Fahilo and wife to Wm. Fernandes; patent 4480 (15 77-100 acres), Ahualoa, Hamakua, Hawaii. Consideration \$700.

Kawelo and wife, Maka, to J. P. Mendonca; one-sixth interest in R. P. 1917, kui. 1347, west corner of Hotel and Smith streets, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$600.

Kaalaawaawa and husband to Jno. De Costa Amorina, R. P. 4049, kui. 1046 (23-100 acres), Hiamaloli, Kaliua, Kona, Hawaii. Consideration \$625.50.

Porto Ricans Arrive on the Colon.

Two hundred Porto Rican field laborers arrived Saturday on the Pacific Mail steamship Colon from Port Los Angeles and will be distributed on Oahu plantations. They were landed at the Quarantine wharf, although the fumigation and bathing to which the laborers were formerly subjected here has been dispensed with owing to the methods employed by the Porto Rican health authorities. The Porto Ricans were in fairly good condition on arrival here, and will no doubt thrive well in this climate. The Colon departed again for Port Los Angeles yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock, to obtain a second consignment of laborers. The steamship City of Para is expected next week from the same port, with a large number of Porto Ricans. Yesterday afternoon one of the Porto Ricans, whose name was not known to the Colon's surgeon, was transferred to the Queen's Hospital for treatment. He is suffering from pneumonia and malaria, and is a very sick man. The police patrol wagon was used to convey the patient from the vessel to the hospital.

## FLAG AND CONSTITUTION.

Judge Estes will wrestle this afternoon with the same problem which has been puzzling the Circuit Court and the Justices of the Supreme Court for several weeks—the legality of the convictions in Hawaii during the trial period.

One of the Kakahu rioters, is to be the instrument of the solution of the "constitution and flag" riddle in the Federal Court. Attorneys Davis and Brooks having applied for a writ of habeas corpus in his behalf. They contend that he is illegally imprisoned having been convicted by a majority verdict which, it is alleged is clearly contrary to the constitution. The question Judge Estes will have to decide is whether or not convictions by an unanimous verdict became necessary with the passage of the Newlands resolution and if therefore, the prisoner is entitled to release.

The proceeding in the Federal Court is entirely separate and distinct from the habeas corpus case in Circuit and Supreme Court.

## The Lantana Blight.

If the blight which has attacked the lantana on Maui proves potent in destroying that noxious plant, it will prove a blessing, and should be more thoroughly destroyed. Thousands of acres of good grass lands have been rendered utterly worthless by the spread of lantana, and there is no other practicable means of eradicating other classes of plants here injured by the blight coffee for instance but there are only four small coffee plantations on Maui and they are worked at a loss owing to the cheap price which coffee brings. Unless some more urgent reason for fighting the blight can be given than any heretofore suggested the government should keep its hands off and encourage land-owners in their efforts to get rid of lantana. — Maui News.

# TWO WERE SHOT DEAD

## Waialua the Scene of a Double Tragedy.

A young Hawaiian by name Kealoha shot and killed Maria Kalamakee, a middle aged woman, at Waialua last Saturday, and after shooting ineffectually at two other persons took his own life.

The shooting of the woman took place between the hours of 7 and 8 a.m. Kealoha went to the woman's house, which is close to the Kaupoo bridge and near the old Halstead premises, and after driving the other inmates of the house away, shot Mrs. Kalamakee with a revolver.

Word of the shooting was brought to Dr. Hubert Wood, and he and Shoe Orme of Waialua plantation, proceeded to the scene of the tragedy. Thinking that they might be able to render assistance to the injured woman. Dr. Wood and his companion approached the house, but as soon as they got as far as the lanai Kealoha fired a couple of shots at them, one of which missed its mark by only a small margin. After this the two turned back and awaited the arrival of the sheriff.

Deputy Sheriff Andrew Cox with a posse and a warrant of arrest soon arrived and after placing a guard round the house advanced thereon himself. He had not gone far before Kealoha took a shot at him. Seeing that the murderer had the drop on him Cox retreated and telephoned to High Sheriff Brown for advice and assistance.

The High Sheriff sent word to guard the house, give the man an hour or so in which to surrender, but to capture him dead or alive before dark.

About 4 o'clock in the afternoon Deputy Sheriff Cox called upon Kealoha to surrender. No response being forthcoming he again approached the house, carrying a mattress in front of him for a shield. When he had got to within twenty yards of the house Kealoha fired two more shots, one of which struck the mattress. Then he fired the final shot which ended his life.

The man and the woman were found lying dead on the floor. On a table was found a will, written beside the body of the dead woman. It was drawn up in the Hawaiian language and bequeathed all Kealoha's property and real estate to his son and daughter.

A coroner's jury was summoned and visited the scene of the double tragedy. They will meet today.

Kealoha was a well-to-do resident of Waialua and was 28 years of age. Maria Kalamakee was between 35 and 40 years of age, had been twice married and had several children. Her first husband was Kaupoo, and her second marriage was with Kalamakee, who is a lawyer and judge.

She is a sister of Representative Keiki and her family reside in this city. Previous to her murder Kealoha had been paying her his attentions. A week ago Mrs. Kalamakee refused to have anything to do with him and it is thought that it is this which prompted Kealoha to his rash act.

The shooting was done with a Colt's revolver.

## PRINCE DAVID GETS HIS BIRDS

Gives a Bond and the Collector Makes Him Custodian of the Live Stock.

Prince David Kawanakoa, under bonds of \$5, is the official custodian of the cage full of weaver birds and the two tree kangaroos sent to him by his brother from Australia. Meanwhile on the next ship for the Coast will go a letter to the Department of Agriculture, asking if the species are dangerous, so much so that they must not be permitted to stay in the country, even as pets or in confinement.

It was only after much discussion and the reception from Agent Smith of the Agricultural Department, of a letter bearing upon the matter, that the customs officials were able to make this decision, and thus leave the matter to wait upon Washington. When the communication of Jared Smith was in Collector Stackable's hands, there was a consultation and the beasts and birds were appraised. The total value of the entire shipment was placed at \$5,50. This made it necessary to give a double bond and this was done. Immediately the two cages were conveyed to Waikiki, and there the little things were given the comparative comfort of larger quarters after their long ride and short stay here in a small space.

This addition to the natural history collection of the Prince once makes his menagerie as nearly complete as it can be without some of the big game, which he expects to have later. It is the intention of the Prince to gather all the beasts which he can find and try and make their homes at the beach as comfortable as possible, so that if there is no ecological garden in the city, he will have one of his own for the entertainment of his friends.

Transports Gold Cheap.

At the Morse Iron Works Fifty-sixth street, Brooklyn, the United States Government recently sold at auction the tranship McPherson and Terry to the highest bidder. The McPherson and Terry, of Pittman, N. J., said to represent the Pennsylvania Railroad, Miles E. Barr, general manager of the Chicago & Michigan Tranship, recently bought the Terry for \$14,000. She will be placed in service on Lake Michigan. Both boats went at an absurdly low

figure, especially, the McPherson, which is said to have cost the Government \$200,000 at the outbreak of the Spanish war. She was formerly the trans-Atlantic liner Obdam, 410 feet over all, and was built in Belfast, Ireland, in 1880. During the times of the transport service between New York and Porto Rico and Cuba the McPherson was considered one of the best boats on the run. She has only recently been brought North after being on the rocks off Cuba for several months. It is believed that the Government has lost money in removing the McPherson from the reef and bringing her North to be sold for only \$18,700.

The Terry was formerly the Hartford, and ran on Long Island Sound. She is a twin-screw steel steamer, 228 feet in length and was built in Philadelphia in 1892.

## A BAD MAN FROM PORTO RICO

Francisco Lopez Caught While Seeking His Wife to Kill Her.

About two weeks ago one of the prisoners confined at Honolulu jail escaped from the road gang and disappeared.

A reward was offered by the sheriff's department but no trace of the man was had until last Wednesday night when Officer Kelley at Keaua received word that a horse had been stolen at eleven miles.

Proceeding up the road the officer learned from a resident at 14 miles that his saddle had been stolen and on his arrival at Mountain View the officer got track of a Porto Rican who was riding a horse. He found the man and placed him under arrest and handcuffed him. A few minutes later the man made a dash for liberty and Officer Kelley fired a shot in the air without having any noticeable effect on the pace of the run away.

Together with the interpreter of the Olaa Plantation Store Mr. Kelley made a search and the prisoner was found playing possum in a large box. When the interpreter called for a bucket of water to throw on the fellow he "came to." It was found then that one of his hands was free, he having worked it through the cuff. On searching him a murderous looking knife ground to a keen edge was taken from him. In

view among the Porto Ricans disclosed the fact that it was the escaped prisoner. The man admitted his identity and stated that he had gone to Mountain View to find his wife whom he intended to kill. He was taken to Hilo and in the district court was given six months at hard labor on the charge of carrying concealed weapons. The charge of horse stealing will be investigated by the grand jury. — Hawaii Herald.

## A CELESTIAL WEDDING BANQUET

Ah Sung Bids Adieu to Bachelorhood With a Big Feast.

When Ah Sung of Waikiki, a raiser of ducks, chickens and pigs, took a wife unto himself yesterday morning and made her a partner in the riches which come from innumerable flocks, broods, and litters with which his estate teems, he was moved to make much ado over the event. After the twain were united in marriage by the ordinary means known to the celestials, he sent broad cast an invitation to those fortunate enough to be included in his calling list to partake of a wedding dinner with him. Ah Sung's Waikiki mansion is not large enough to permit of a banquet to be given within it, as his friends number several hundred, and as his newly wedded wife has no fancy for the presence of so many of the stronger sex, the happy groom was moved to gather his guests around a dozen or more circular tables in a down-town restaurant.

Amid much clatter of tongues and dishes, and the merry click-clack of the two hundred chop-sticks, Ah Sung celebrated his adieu to bachelorhood and paid the penalty for becoming a celestial Benedick. Of no use there was a plenty. The tongues of the hundred which wagged unceasingly over their bowls of rice, chicken and other tid-bits of Chinese cookery, were aided in the production of noise by the discharge of thousands of firecrackers and bombs.

The banquet hall in which Ah Sung entertained his friends is in the second story of a Smith-street building erected on the fire-swept Chinatown district, and from the many windows long poles were projected from which depended strings of red firecrackers surmounted by bombs. The fusillades from these brought inquiring idlers to the scene, not the least of whom were several policemen. The guests were evidently much pleased with the noisy demonstration, and nodded approvingly as each string was set ablaze. Ah Sung returned to his Waikiki home and his waiting bride last evening jaded and jubilant over the success of the feast.

## HOLD-UP ON VOLCANO ROAD

Last Monday night a Japanese driving hack No. 65 met with an experience that was quite new to him. He was driving slowly out the Volcano road and when he reached a point about three miles from town, and just beyond where the Chinese huckman was killed a year ago, he was stopped by four men and his money demanded.

The Japanese plead poverty until one of the men pulled a large knife and threatened him with death if he did not disgorge. Then the driver became frightened and made a jump from the hack and darted into the cane and made his escape leaving his horse and hack standing. The man made his way to a telephone and reported the matter to the police. Deputy Sheriff O. C. Clegg and two officers proceeded at once to the place and found the hack, but the horses had been cut and the horse ran off. No trace of the men was found.

## SEDITION OF SIXTO

### He Says Filipinos Will Keep on Fighting.

Sixto Lopez, the Filipino representative who came to Honolulu on the Sonoma, will leave tomorrow on the Gaelic. He goes first to Japan where he will remain a couple of weeks, then proceed to China, where after a visit of a few days he will take a steamer to Manila.

What he will do on his arrival in the Philippines, Lopez will not say, though he has a program mapped out, and one which it is strongly suspected might not meet altogether with the approval of the United States government.

"I have my program all mapped out when I get to the Philippines," said he to an Advertiser reporter yesterday. "What it will be I cannot tell you. You will learn the result, however, in a short time after I get there. No, I do not know whether I will see Aguinaldo or not."

"When I was in the States I sent a cable to Aguinaldo urging him to come to the United States, if he was permitted, but I received no reply. I can't tell whether he got the message or not. It would be a good thing if he was allowed to go to Washington. He is much misunderstood, I think, and if he were allowed to go to the States he could explain many things to the satisfaction of the American people, which they need to know."

"I have not been in communication with Aguinaldo since leaving Manila, as I was in America as a private citizen, and consequently could not keep up a correspondence with him. I have however been receiving letters from prominent Filipinos, not those in the field, but citizens who are neutral, but who write that they still hope some day to attain independence.

"No, we cannot hope to defeat the American armies, but we can defend our country against the invaders. That is what we call the Americans and the Filipino will fight for his home to the last.

"I see what the papers say here. The people here no doubt are all annexatists; they want the trade from the Philippines, I suppose. In the United States the Filipinos have some friends in Chicago and the East. Here they are all expansionists.

"We do not want a protectorate or to become a territory, all we want is our independence. What does the American know about our government? That is a question we should be left to decide. There is an old Spanish saying, something like this: 'A fool in his own home knows more than a wise stranger.' You believe in the wise stranger, then you must believe in the divine right of kings. For that is what America is surely coming to, if independence is denied the Filipino.

"You say we are not capable of self-government. Who is to decide that, you or the people who should be allowed to say what they want? The Filipinos assisted in the government when the Spaniards had control. They are able to govern themselves. What your people fought for, was 'no taxation without representation.' We do not intend to be governed without our consent.

"The capture of Aguinaldo will not affect the fight for liberty. Would the death of Washington have affected your American revolution? Aguinaldo, your papers said, was a great and good man, while he was assisting in the war against Spaniards. He was a born Washington, a hero and patriot. Then when he took up arms against the invaders, he became a bandit; he was treacherous and barbarous and not to be trusted. Has Aguinaldo changed or has it been the American people? Hostilities were not opened by the Filipinos as the American press has claimed. If perhaps one or two natives happened to go through the lines and were shot, that was no need for a general outbreak of hostilities.

"I believe the outbreak was a pure accident. As to the ulterior motives, if such existed, which induced the American soldiers to fire the first shot and shed the first blood, I will express no opinion. But I am firmly convinced that if the commander of the American forces had adopted the policy pursued by the Philippine army, of simply arresting those who ignorantly or unwillingly crossed the lines of the respective forces, the conflict would not have occurred.

"You say we are not capable of self-government. Who is to decide that, you or the people who should be allowed to say what they want? The Filipinos assisted in the government when the Spaniards had control. They are able to govern themselves. What your people fought for, was 'no taxation without representation.'

"We have ten million people, and are five thousand miles away. A government by the United States is clearly impracticable so far away, and we do not want a government of the United States under any circumstances. What we want is liberty, a government of our own, and the Filipinos will keep fighting until they get it."

Returning toward town the officers found the men hiding in the bushes about half a mile away from the scene of the hold-up. As they were being pursued one of them drew an ugly-looking knife and showed fight. He was promptly overpowered and with the others taken to jail and locked up. They were charged in the district court on Tuesday and their cases postponed until September 4th. — Hawaii Herald.

The Japanese immigrants who have been detained on Quarantine Island since their arrival from the Orient on recent steamers were met at liberty on Saturday. There are a number who have been refused admittance to the Islands, and these are now under guard and being kept at the expense of the steamship companies in the Channel wharf shed. In rooms especially provided.

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